CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF CALIFORNIA

BAY CITIES SERIES

"JOURNALS OF THE GOLDEN GATE"

1846-1936

by

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With a Directory and three Indices

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Foreword

This is an attempt to present in as clear and concise a manner as possible the ramifications of San Francisco journalism from its inception in 1846 to the present day. To round out the study it was deemed necessary to include exhaustive lists of the editors and publishers, of all the newspapers, and of the foreign language journals. These tabulations, with contents arranged in alphabetical order, will be found appended in the form of extensive indices.

Also, owing to repeated requests, especially from librarians and historians, for this type of information, it was thought advisable to release the work immediately and to reserve for a later edition a more careful revision of the material collected.

On the whole it is not surprising that there should be a demand for a compilation of the nature of the present monograph when one considers that the only other existing comprehensive chronicle consists of a treatise of 1858 (1) by E.C. Kemble,

which, moreover, is lacking in adequate indices.

Were it not for the support furnished by the Works Progress Administration, 'Journals of the Golden Gate' would never have been written. The authors are gratefully cognizant of their indebtedness to this organization and, furthermore, desire to thank the officials of the State Library at Sacramento, of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, and of the Press of San Francisco for an unfailing courtesy and a sympathy manifested in terms of active co-operation.

PUBLICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA CULTURAL RESEARCH

Cultural Contributions of California --

Bay Cities Series:

"Journals of the Golden Gate

"Journals of the Bay Cities"

"Careers of the Mining Engineers of the University of California, Berkeley"

Others to follow.

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INTRODUCTION

With the exception of New York, no other city in the United States has had a more cosmopolitan and diversified journalistic life than San Francisco. Newspapers dealing with a great number of subjects, and printed in a wide range of languages, have flourished at one time or another. Nearly all political and religious creeds, in various combinations, have been represented. So vigorous a press calls for a chronicle which the present brochure is intended to supply.

The compilation of material for this study has been beset by certain difficulties. The files of the older papers are stored in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, where, owing to their being unbound, they are available but not always accessible. For this reason S. C. Kemble's History of California Newspapers has been largely relied upon as authority for the histories of San Francisco journals to the end of 1858. This work was first printed in the "Sacramento Union" of December 13, 1858, and reprinted in book-form by the Glandora Press, New York, 1931, under the editorship of Douglas C. McMurtrie, who wrote the introduction. The histories as detailed by Kemble have in numerous instances been supplemented, corrected, and completed.

The scope of the present work has been determined by frequency rather than by the content of the newspapers enumerated. Dailies, weeklies and tri-monthlies are included. Owing to the scarcity of critical material on California journalism, errors have very likely been incorporated. Corrections and additions will be welcomed.

As this Monograph is intended to be of use to students of history as well as to those interested in the development of California journalism, it may be pointed out that most of the papers described are in the Bancroft Library or the State Library at Sacramento. The catalogue of the Bancroft Library offers the wider selection; that of the state, though less extensive, better organized and more consecutive files. Mention should also be made of the subject index of the State Library, where all the material in the early newspapers is arranged alphabetically, and which, if written up in literary form, would constitute a complete history of the state since 1846.

The Journals of the Golden Gate.

(Historical)

The first California newspaper was started in Monterey on August 15, 1846. With regard to the beginning of this journal Kemble states: "It is not unlikely that the idea of a newspaper at Monterey, after the capture of that port by the squadron, was first practically acted upon by Walter Colton, Chaplain of the frigate 'Congress.' The first man employed to put the type and press in order, and afterwards as the first printer in the office, was Joseph Lockrill, on of the crew of that vessel. Commodore Stockton gave him his discharge in order to facilitate the establishment of a newspaper." With Colton there was associated Robert Semple, an emigrant from Kentucky.

On Saturday, August 15, the first issue of the weekly "Californian" appeared, being 11½ "by 10½" in size. No newsprint was available; so the pioneer journalists were compelled to use cigarito paper which they procured from a coaster than in port. Rules and leads were cut from strips of tin. There being no W's in the Spanish alphabet, the original owners of the old press had displaced or thrown away the letter. This deficiency was met by the proprietors by using two V's in place of the W, which gave anodd aspect to many of their articles.

The subscription was five dollars. The prospectus of the "Californian" promised the promotion of all the interests of the state: that is, the severance of all political connections with Mexico, the remission of all past political offenses, freedom of speech and religious toleration, public instruction, the organization of a civil government on a territorial basis, the encouragement of immigration, of domestic manufactures, of mechanical arts, the protection of citizens'

citizens' property against the depredations of the Indians; the support of the measures of the naval commander, and the advocation of lowest import duties.

In spite of this almost lavish civic program, Kemble, in appraising the "Californian", says: "We may say without impropriety, however, that the mission of their journal was a very circumscribed and partial one, incapable of influence or of doing much widespread good. From first to last it was a timid, obsequious flatterer of the naval authorities in the country, never once raising its voice in disapprobation of their acts, though some of them were totally subversive of the rights of our citizens, and dictated in a spirit of petty despotism, or by a consciousness of power, rather than by a desire for public good."

Colton, who performed the greater share of the editorial labors of the tiny paper, had been appointed Alcalde in July by Commodore Stockton.

Semple, in association with General Vallejo and Thomas O. Larkin, first United States Consul at Monterey, was one of the founders of the town of Benecia. In Monterey he felt himself too confined and remote from his business interests on the bay. On April 24 his associate Colton withdrew from the partnership, and on May 22, 1847, the "Californian" reappeared in San Francisco, or Yerba Buena, as it was then called, with Semple alone to steer its fortunes. The office was located in an adobe house, "on the hill fronting what is now Stockton Street, and between Jackson and Pacific Streets."

Semple, primarily interested in Benecia, was only embarrassed by the labor involved in publishing the "Californian" and on July 17 he disposed of the establishment to B.R. Buckelew, a watchmaker. Buckelew

retired as editor on September 8 in favor of Robert Gordon but retained his proprietary interest. At the beginning of 1848 Buckelew resumed editorship of the paper and retained it until March, when J.D. Hoppe joined him in his undertaking. On May 10 Buckelew retired completely, leaving H.L. Sheldon, a printer, as editor, J.D. Hoppe & Co. as publishers, and Joseph Dockrill as shop foreman.

When the effects of the gold rush struck San Francisco, the "Californian's" career was temporarily interrupted. On May an announcement of its suspension was issued, stating:

"We really do not believe that for the last ten days anything in the shape of a newspaper has received five minutes' attention from anyone of our citizens. This, it must be allowed, is decidedly encouraging..On account of the state of affairs we are reduced to the necessity of suspending paper payments."

The "Californian" was published intermittently for the next seven months. It was issued on July 15 and on August 14 by B.F. Foster, a printer. It was sustained by an appreciable advertising patronage, and the firm of Hoppe & Co. resumed control. On October 7 Hoppe retired from the firm, and a new partnership, consisting of H.L. Sheldon, B.F. Foster and W.E. Weaver, all printers, was formed. This partnership dissolved after a month, and on November 11 the "Californian" appeared without any name to indicate the editor, publisher, or printer.

"Unless a mine explode directly beneath our feet, the present attempt of the press to take a permanent stand in California will succeed," wrote the anonymous publisher.

On this hopeful note the publication of the "Californian" came to an end.

"When and by whom was the first idea of a newspaper in California conceived? The settlement of these questions seems to be necessary to the final apportionment of honors. The project of a newspaper on the shores of San Francisco Bay was born in New York, in December, 1845." E.C. Kemble wrote this in commemoration of the paper with which he was connected. The "Star", begun on January 9, 1847, was the first newspaper printed in San Francisco. About the first of the previous November, an "extra in advance of the 'California Star'" was issued, containing reports of General Taylor's battles of the 8th and 9th of May. No copies of this publication survive.

Samuel Brannan, the leader of a group of Mormon immigrants, was the publisher of the paper. The masthead of the "Star" had been engraved before these people left New York. The office was at first located in "the second story or loft of an old grist mill and storehouse, situated on the north side of Clay Street, between Kearny and Montgomery Streets."

The first editor was Elbert P. Jones, an emigrant from Tennessee. The policy of the paper was independent, though it was owned by a Mormon stock company. Shortly before the first issue the office had been moved to an adobe building erected by the staff of the paper and members of the Mormon stock company near the Plaza.

The weekly journal was printed on paper 13 by 18 inches in size, of which a two years' supply had been brought from the east.

The typographical appearance of the sheet was much superior to that of its Monterey rival. Its pages were divided into three columns; the "Californian" had only two. The subscription was "six dollars per year." Ten lines of advertising cost three dollars for one insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

The "Star" began as a champion of the people against the oppressive system of martial law then in force. "Among the inconveniences to which the citizens were subject, was that of being driven backwards and forwards between their dwellings and barracks during the day, and out of the streets in the evening." The continued protests of the "Star" eventually resulted in the mitigation of these measures. That Jones was certain of his rights, but dubious of his prospects of enjoying the liberty of protesting is shown in his quoting the Constitution on the freedom of the press in the issue of January 9.

As a sample of the language in which his criticism was couched, one may quote his word-picture of Commodore Stockton, since this official's arrival on the Coast. He portrays him as "puffing and blowing around the country like a stranded grampus, cracking himself up as the greatest case out."

Jones' editorship lasted from January to April. At the end of that time, he left the establishment of the "Star" under rather picturesque circumstances. Brannan, the publisher, was absent on business, but before leaving he had made E.C. Kemble and J. Eagar, printers, censors over Jones' editorials. Jones, finding this state of affairs intolerable, resigned and demanded possession of that day's edition of the paper, which bore his name in the imprint. Kemble resisted the demand, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, in which Jones was defeated. "Nobody was much hurt, but the scene was highly ludicrous, and rendered laughable by the victor, after the conflict and while the editor was sopping one of his eyes, presenting him with the shattered remnant of his green spectacles." Jones devoted him-

self thereafter to speculating in real estate and so amassed a great fortune. Kemble now became editor of the "Star."

In January, 1848, the "Star" was enlarged to 18 by 22½ inches in size. On March 25 the first notice of the discovery of gold appeared:

"So great is the quantity of gold taken from the mine, recently found at New Helvetia, that it has become an article of traffic in that vicinity." There had been two or three previous notices of the finding of gold on the American River, but none of them attracted attention. But by June 14 the population had left San Francisco for the mines. The editor could only imitate the example of the "Californian" and ceased publishing.

"In fewer words than are usually used in the announcements of similar events," he informed his readers, "we appear before the remnant of a reading community with the material, or immaterial, information that we have stopped the paper....On the approach of Autumn we shall again appear to announce the "Star" revived."

On November 18, 1848, a combination of the two pioneer journals, in the form of the "Star and Californian", was issued as a single paper from the office on Portsmouth Square. Kemble had come down from the mines with some dust, and had bought the "Star" from Brannan for eight hundred dollars. The equipment of the "Californian" he acquired from the three printers for assuming the debts of the concern. The size of the new journal was about the same as that of its parent papers.

The "Star and Californian" was published by Kemble almost single-handed until the end of the year.

The population of San Francisco in the summer of 1847 was 459. of which 175 were members of the recently arrived New York Mormon group. After the discovery of gold, however, the influx of immigrants from all parts of the world made San Francisco into a city of modern proportions overnight. With this sudden civic growth the labor of editing, publishing, and printing the journal proportionately increased. Kemble felt the need of assistance and enlisted as partners Edward Gilbert and G.C. Hubbard.

On January 4, 1849, the first issue of the "Alta California", a continuation of the "Star and Californian", appeared as a weekly. Its size was 18-1/2 by 22-3/4 inches. Gilbert was senior editor.

On March 22 the "Alta" was suspended for two weeks on account of a shortage of paper. When it reappeared on April 10, the steamer "Panama" was about to sail. The proprietors inaugurated a new journalistic custom, that of printing a "steamer paper", which was a digest of the news of the interval between steamers.

The price of the paper was twelve dollars per year. Business flourished to such an extent that an advertising supplement was issued. On May 24 Hubbard sold his interest to T.R. Per Lee, who in turn sold his share to Kemble and Gilbert.

On July 2 the "Alta" was enlarged to 19-1/2 by 27 inches. On October 15, 1849, R.C. Moore and J.B. Ormiston were admitted to the firm as partners, paying for their shares with an up-to-date plant which they had brought from the east. The "Alta" had suffered from lack of office equipment, and, moreover, was facing the exigency of the

establishment of a rival paper, the "Pacific News."

On December 10 the first tri-weekly edition was published, the weekly continuing as before. Gilbert had been elected congressman, and to replace him, J.E. Durivage was engaged as editor.

The intention of the proprietors to convert the "Alta" into a daily was accelerated by the news that the "Daily Journal of Commerce" was about to be established.

The buildings of the "Alta" were destroyed in the fire of May 4, 1851. The printing material was saved, however. Moore and Ormiston had retired from the concern previous to the fire.

There was much rivalry among the papers of the day, and when Edward Conner arrived as agent for a Hoe steam press, the proprietors of the "Alta" deemed it necessary to be the first to obtain it. Accordingly, Conner was admitted to a partnership in return for the machine.

In October, 1850, Kemble went east on business, and his place as editor was taken by Franke Soulé. The paper, 26 by 40 inches, was further enlarged.

On June 22 the "Alta" establishment, which boasted three steam presses, fonts of book and job type, and a luxurious office, was burned out once more. Only the type forms were saved. The paper was reduced to 18 by 22 inches, but by the end of July it had regained its former size of 28 by 42 inches.

Soulé's contract having expired, Gilbert resumed his position as editor.

In the Vigilance movement of 1851 the "Alta" sided with the people and gained greatly in popularity.

In 1852 Gilbert was killed in a duel with General J.W. Denver, a minion of Govenor Bigler. The occasion of the duel was a paragraph by Gilbert in the "Alta", criticising the Governor's administration.

In the same year the supply of printing paper in the city was exhausted, and the various journals extant at the time were reduced to the necessity of printing on foolscap, colored paper, wrapping paper, and the like. Despite these vicissitudes the prosperity of the "Alta" remained unmarred.

Late in 1852 Kemble took a trip to Europe. During his absence the paper was edited in turn by A.C. Russell, C.A. Washburn, J.S. Hittell, and E.G. Buffum. Washburn, while editor, departed from the independent policy of the paper to support Broderick for senator. This action offended many of the advertisers, and the "Alta" declined from that day until January, 1855, when it was sold to the Alta California Printing and Publishing Co., which was made up of Annis Morrill, Rev. S.D. Simonds, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the compositors of the office. C.A. Washburn edited the paper, which was now converted into a religious and anti-slavery daily. This policy did not strike any chord in the hearts of San Franciscans, and on September 29 the paper was sold. William Herrick, the new owner, on October 8 transferred the paper to the firm of Lorin Pickering and G.K. Fitch. Pickering and Fitch kept it until April 4, 1856, when they retired in favor of R.C. Moore & Co.

At one time during this precarious period of the "Alta's" existence, its circulation was reduced to 800. At this point an event occurred which instantaneously restored it to its former power and

prosperity. In May, 1856, James King of William, the crusading editor of the newly established "Bulletin", was shot by James Casey, an ex-convict, whom he had exposed in the columns of his paper. King, by his daring and caustic editorial policy, had attracted a huge following, which, upon his death, rose in fury to hang the murderer and one of his confreres, Cora, who happened to be in jail at the time. The "Alta" was the only paper of the three leading dailies which supported the action of the populace. As a result of this policy it advanced from last to first place in the journalistic competition of that day.

On December 2, 1856, it was sold to F. McCrellish & Co. E.G. Buffum was editor from April, 1856 to November, 1857, when he was succeeded by W.B. Farwell.

The later history of the "Alta" is obscure. It was owned by McCrellish in 1863. In 1868 it was still maintaining its place among the papers of the city and was being issued in daily and weekly editions. In 1869 it absorbed the "Daily Times", formerly "Town Talk". In this year it had a monopoly on auctioneers' and shipping advertising, an extremely lucrative source of revenue.

McCrellish acted as editor for several years, but Samuel Seabough is mentioned among the more illustrious tenants of the editorial chair.

Sometime in the late 80's the "Alta" was bought by James G. Fair, for the purpose of promoting the Fair interests. But with its entrenchment behind the more solid interests of the city the journal lapsed into a conservatism which proved fatal. With the almost boundless wealth of Fair to back it, it could not meet the competition of more youthful papers, and in 1891 - the exact date is not

known - it died.

To complete the journalistic picture of the period under discussion we will now turn to the minor contemporaries of the "Alta."

The "Pacific News," a tri-weekly, was begun on August 25, 1849, by William Faulkner and his partner Warren Leland. Faulkner had been the publisher of a paper on the Atlantic Coast. He brought the material, even the lumber for the office, around the Horn, taking Leland in as a partner when they met on shipboard.

The press-work of the "News" was superior to that of the "Alta", and for a short time the former threatened to dispossess the older journal of its prestige and job-printing.

Leland sold out very early for about $30,000. He was succeeded by his brother, who also made a small fortune out of the enterprise.

Late in December, 1849, the "News" was purchased by Jonas Winchester, a former business associate of Horace Greeley, the editor of the "New York Herald." Winchester's partner was a man by the name of Skillman. Under the management of Winchester and Skillman the "News" became the first Democratic paper in the state.

In the spring of 1850 Ferdinand C. Ewer was editor. The plant of the "News" was destroyed in the fire of that year, and the journal was suspended for two weeks for lack of paper and type. Financially it was not on a very sound foundation, and after being burned out for a second and third time, it was discontinued in 1851.

Kemble chronicles also a French paper, "Le Californien", which appeared on January 21, 1850. It was issued in foolscap size and lithographed, because, at that time, it was impossible to obtain

in San Francisco the accented French type. It is uncertain whether more than one issue appeared.

The "Daily Journal of Commerce" was begun on January 23, 1850, by Washington Bartlett who had been the first American Alcalde of San Francisco. The "Journal" which, as the title shows, was announced as a daily, prompted the "Alta" to follow the same course. In fact the "Alta" became a daily only one day ahead of the first issue of the "Journal." The latter was burned out twice in 1850, once on May 4, and again on June 14, when it was suspended for six weeks. It re-appeared on July 25 and lasted until February 1, 1851, when it ended completely.

On June 1, 1850, the daily "Herald" appeared on the journalistic scene. It was owned by John E. Foy and John Nugent and edited by Nugent and Edmund Randolph.

At its inception the "Herald" was a tremendous success. In July Nugent purchased Foy's interest for $15,000, which was rumored to have been supplied by wealthy property owners.

The editorial policy of the paper was intemperate but extremely popular. William Walker, then associate editor of the paper, and later the greatest filibuster of his day, criticised Judge Levi Parsons of the District Court. The Judge had him imprisoned for contempt of court. This aroused a feeling among the people comparable only to the later Vigilance movement. The whole city waited on Walker in jail, and petitions to impeach the Judge were circulated in great numbers. Walker was released on a writ of habeas corpus and during the next year was succeeded as editor by a Mr. Hamilton.

Walker, who stood five feet in his socks and weighed less

than a hundred pounds, made up for his diminutive size by extreme pugnacity. In his later career he conquered Nicaragua with a hundred and fifty men and made similar attempts in Lower California and Honduras. In the last place he was caught and executed by Hondurans and the British in 1860.

John Nugent, the senior editor, fought two duels which grew out of his editorials and was wounded in both. In 1853, Mr. Hamilton died and his place was filled by A.J. Moulder.

In 1851 the auctioneers formed a trust and gave their advertising to the "Herald." This gave the paper an assured income and, in point of prosperity, made it the first journal of the day.

On May 14, 1856, the city was thrown into a frenzy over the murder of James King of William. There were five morning papers at the time: the "Chronicle", with the largest circulation, the "Herald" with the auctioneers' advertisements, "Town Talk", the "Alta", and the "Globe", the last two struggling along as best they could. Of the five, the "Alta" was the only one which approved the actions of the Vigilance Committee. The "Chronicle" and "Herald" adopted a tone of denouncement, which, in the case of Nugent of the "Herald", was ascribed by his readers to pure malice and dislike for King.

The merchants, who supported the auctioneers, forced the latter to withdraw their patronage from the "Herald" and transfer it to the "Alta". The "Herald" was irreparably crippled by this blow, but not killed outright. It shrunk overnight from a size of 28 by 42 inches to about one-fourth those dimensions. It lingered through 1858 under the editorship of M.G. Upton and ended in 1869.

The "California Courier" enjoyed a sort of prenatal existence,

its plan being advertised in a prospectus in the winter of 1849.

"The undersigned has commenced a newspaper of the above name, in San Francisco, California, and takes this course to announce his object to the public at large. As yet no editor of whom any portion of the people of the United States have a knowledge for being both capable and trustworthy, has commenced a journal of high character in this distant but interesting part of the Union.

Jas. M. Crane, Esquire, Editor and Proprietor."

The prospectus was signed by President Taylor and about fifty prominent politicians..

Crane, a letter-writer in Washington, was a zealous Whig, and had induced several prominent men in Washington to supply him with the means of starting a Whig newspaper in San Francisco. He issued the prospectus in 1849, expecting that the materials for the paper would arrive shortly after the circular was given to the public. But in this hope he was deceived. The press did not arrive until the following year.

Associated with Crane was F.W. Rice. "It (the 'Courier') was not very successful. The editors did not agree very well together; and it sometimes happened that when one had gone out of town, the other would disavow editorial articles published by his associate the previous day."

In 1851 James W. Simonton joined the firm. In January, 1852, P.P. Hull and L.R. Lull, the latter subsequently marrying Lola Montez, ex-favorite of the King of Bavaria, bought the paper. It died on their hands a few days later.

On February 1, 1854, Crane revived the paper, but it succumbed

definitely shortly afterwards.

The "Evening Picayune", the first Pacific evening paper, was begun on August 3, 1850. Dr. J.H. Gihon was the owner. P.A. Brinsmade, assisted by W.W. Shepard, performed the editorial labors. M. Derbec conducted several columns in French. The "Picayune" was burned out in the fire of May, 1851. It lay dormant while Shepard and Brinsmade started the "Morning Post".

Late in 1851, the "Picayune" was resurrected by A.C. Russell and C.S. Biden. Isaiah C. Woods joined the firm early in 1852 and, shortly afterwards, the three proprietors sold to George O'Doherty, under whose supervision the "Picayune" died in March, 1852.

The first religious paper of the Pacific was the "Watchman", started in the beginning of 1850 by Rev. Albert Williams as an organ of the Presbyterian Church. Issued weekly, it did not survive the year.

The first pictorial sheet was the "California Illustrated Times", which was begun on September 1, 1850, and, like the "Watchman", did not endure for any length of time. It was printed at the "Alta California" office, and owned by Englishmen, Thomas Armstrong & Co. Its engravings are described as being of a very superior quality. "The principal writer for the "Times" was Carleton."

"La Gazette Republicaine" was the name of another stillborn French weekly, started in August of this year. Its proprietors were Hoogs and Anselm.

The "Public Balance", a daily, was established December 8, 1850, by Benjamin Buckelew and Eugene Casserly. The title of the firm was Casserly & Co.

Buckelew had been one of the publishers of the "Californian."

Being piqued at the "Alta" for refusing to publicise his projects, he attempted to establish a paper which would crush the "Alta".

In 1850 he sent M.T. O'Connor to New York to purchase equipment for a newspaper. The two quarreled and separated. Buckelew then entered into partnership with Casserly. Very shortly after the issue of the "Public Balance", however, Buckelew asserted his prerogative as publisher and inserted into the paper articles of which Casserly disapproved.

Casserly then left the Buckelew camp on January 2, 1851, and started a second "Public Balance". After several futile efforts, Buckelew finally restrained him by law from using the name, whereupon Casserly changed the title of his paper to "Daily Balance". The papers were identical in size and price, but very antagonistic in policy. After a few months, Casserly altered the name of his journal once again, calling it the "Standard". Both the "Public Balance" and the "Standard" were suspended in the latter part of 1851.

In December, 1850, Berford & Co. gave notice to the world of a plan to publish the "Illustrated Guide", but the journal never materialized.

Kemble records, that in April, 1851, Dr. William Rabe started the publication of a weekly of satirical nature, called the "Hombre". It was short lived.

On May 24, Shepard & Co. established the "Morning Post" as a Whig organ. It was edited by W.W. Shepard and P.A. Brinsmade, who used it to oppose the Vigilance Committee. Publication of the "Post" ended on November 14, 1851.

The "Pacific Evening Star" was commenced in June. Its

proprietors were Sutherland, Rust, and White. So brief was its existence that no other facts concerning it are known.

The "Sunday Dispatch", a weekly, was begun in July. Even less is known of it.

On August 1, 1851, the "Pacific", the weekly organ of the Congregational Church, was started, the subscription being five dollars a year. In the beginning it was considered representative of Presbyterian as well as of Congregational opinion. J.W. Douglas, its first editor, was later succeeded by I.H. Brayton. During the absence of Brayton on a visit to the east in 1858, the management of the paper was in the hands of S.V. Blakeslee, associate editor. Several Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen participated in making it up. Kemble describes it thus:

"The 'Pacific' has always been a high-toned and well managed paper." Sometime after 1858 the "Pacific" became monthly and continued so until 1918, when it resumed its original frequency.

In 1863 it was edited by a church committee, and brought out by the Pacific Publishing Co.

In 1906 W.W. Ferrier edited it; the Publishing Co. of the Pacific was its owner. Mr. Ferrier held the chair of editor until 1927 when William J. Minchin took his place and ownership passed to the Northern California Congregational Conference.

Today it enjoys the reputation of the oldest living Pacific Coast journal.

During 1851 another religious paper, the "Christian Observer", was begun. It was sponsored by the Methodist Church South, but unlike the "Pacific", soon ceased. It was edited by the Rev. Dr. Boring.

The chapter of 1851 closes with the "Clarion", a weekly, edited and published by Mortimer J. Smith. It existed through the summer.

On January 15, 1852, Charles E. Pickett, who announced himself as "a disciple of Epicurus in Philosophy, of Jesus Christ in morals, and of Thomas Jefferson in politics", launched the "Western American". In spite of the publisher's versatility the "Western American" soon came to an end.

On February 17, 1852, S.O. Johnson & Co. inaugurated the "San Francisco Shipping List and Prices Current". March 17 saw the beginning of a paper called "Sloat's San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List". Johnson changed the title of his paper on April 5 to the "San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List". Not long afterwards it became known simply as "Prices Current and Shipping List". In 1858 it was a weekly and owned by G.K. Fitch & Co.

Sloat's paper presumably perished sometime during 1852; Fitch's soon after 1858.

In March, George O'Doherty, proprietor of the "Evening Picayune", started a morning daily, the "Times". It ceased simultaneously with the "Picayune".

Pinkham, Gee & Co. began on May 25, 1852, the "Evening Journal". It was edited by Washington Bartlett and was very prosperous. Its policy was Whiggery and Anti-slavery.

In 1853 R.K. Browne edited it; he was followed in 1855 by G.A. Washburn, with H.K.W. Clarke as proprietor. It was at this time Republican and remained so until it was discontinued in 1856. In 1863 it was revived by A.C. Benham & Co. It disappeared, however, sometime

between 1863 and 1868.

The "San Francisco Daily Whig" was started in the early part of 1852 by Hull, Matthewson & Co., publishers. M.M. Pixley and P.P Hull were the editors. In consequence of its Whig policy, it was awarded the public printing of the city for a year, and profited greatly. W.B. Farwell, W.V. Wells, and J.D. Whelpley joined the editorial force at various times. In March, 1853, the paper became the "San Francisco Daily Whig and Commercial Advertiser", and in September, as the result of a Democratic victory at the polls, the title was abbreviated to "San Francisco Daily Commercial Advertiser" by the omission of the now offensive term 'Whig'. In 1854, with William Walker as editor, the paper turned completely Democratic. It died on September 27, 1854.

"L'Echo du Pacifique" was established on June 1 by E. Derbec, who both owned and edited the paper. It began as a tri-weekly, but on January 1, 1856, became a daily. It was then 28 by 42 inches in dimensions.

The fourth page of the "Echo" was in Spanish and was called "El Eco del Pacifico". In January, 1856, the Spanish page developed into a separate paper, also owned and edited by Derbec. The "Echo" was still being published in 1863 as a daily.

"L'Echo du Pacifique" was changed to "Courrière de San Francisco", under which title it continued as an independent daily and weekly until 1872. After this date, although presumably it was still in existence, no definite information about the paper is available except a mention of its publication in 1884.

In the records of 1906 it reappears under the name of

"Franco-Californien", with A. Lusinchi as editor and the Franco-Californien Publishing Co. as owners. This regime lasted until 1929. The journal then became the property of the Echo de L'Ouest Publishing Company, with Mr. Lusinchi still as editor, and has continued thus to the present day.

A German daily, the "Staats-Zeitung", was established in 1852 by Jacob Haehnlein with Karl Krug as editor. The journal was purely a political organ and, though its name was changed to "Freie Presse" and a suitable alteration made in its politics, it vanished, according to Kemble, in 1854. In all probability, the paper did not disappear altogether, for we have evidence that it was published later as a weekly edition of the "California Demokrat".

The "Daily Times and Transcript", a scion of the "Alta", was brought from Sacramento to San Francisco. Lorin Pickering and G.K. Fitch were the owners; the former acted as editor. Early in 1854 Edwin Bell became the proprietor, with B.F. Washington as editor. It developed into a first-rate paper, but it was suspended in the fall of 1855, its material returning to the "Alta".

Two other journals enjoyed a brief span of life during this year: the "Bugle", a publication of the Whig party, published by a Central Committee and edited by A.C. Russell, and "Satan's Bassoon", begun by A.M. Kenaday "for a freak".

The "Golden Era", a weekly literary Sunday newspaper, was founded December 19, 1852, by R.M. Daggett and J. MacDonough Foard, the former 19 years old and the latter 22. Foard had come to California around the Horn and Daggett across the plains. For their first issue they wrote up their adventures as emigrants. These

sketches were very well received owing to the community of experience among the residents of early San Francisco.

At the outset the two partners rented type at thirty-five cents per em. Later they were able to buy a complete plant. In 1854 the publication of the paper was attended by grievous financial problems. Paper worth five dollars a ream was selling for twenty-two. Printing, which was later charged at the rate of 25¢ per 1000 ems, was then $1.25.

Undaunted by the hardships of pioneer publishing, Daggett arrayed himself in miner's boots and a red shirt, and began a canvass of the mining camps throughout the state. He returned with 9,000 subscriptions. From then on the paper flourished. In 1858, Robert F. Greeley was chief editor.

The literary policy of the "Golden Era" was to emphasize human rather than physical nature.

The "Golden Era" conducted the first dramatic department in a San Francisco paper. It was so influential that visiting actors, upon arriving in town, hurried to the editorial office to obtain favorable notice.

In 1860 the founders sold out to James Brooks and Joseph Laurence, who transferred it to G.B. Densmore in 1877. He in turn disposed of it to J.M. Bassett. In 1881 the control of the paper passed to E.T. Bunyan in association with Harr Wagner, still active to-day as the publisher of an educational journal. Their policy was described by Foard as converting the paper into a "Y.M.C.A.-Temperance organ", and that of Wagner, who assumed exclusive control in 1882, as "German mysticism". John J. Hutchinson is also mentioned

among the editors around 1880. The paper came to an end in 1883.

The "Golden Era" numbered among its contributors such writers as Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Charles Warren Stoddard, and Ina Coolbrith.

Regarding the demise of the periodical, Foard has said: "Yes, they (women) killed it-they literally killed it with their namby-pamby school-girl trash".

The journalistic year of 1853 commenced on February 15 with the establishment of the "Curiosity Shop". It is described as "a humorous weekly illustrated paper, issued in a small quarto shape". It was short-lived.

It was followed, in April, by the "California Temperance Organ", a weekly inaugurated by the Sons of Temperance. On May 11, the "Organ" became the "Star of the West" and succumbed after one number, owing, no doubt, to a total lack of interest in abstinence at this early date.

On May 6 the "Weekly Catholic Standard" was established. As its name indicates, it was devoted to the Catholic faith. It was published for about a year by William Hamill.

"The Daily Sun" arose on the journalistic horizon on May 19 as a tiny sheet containing "a few little items and funny paragraphs". At first it was distributed without cost to advertise the printing of F.A. Bonnard. Such a demand grew up for it, however, that Bonnard enlarged it and charged twenty-five cents per week. By September it had gained the largest circulation in the state. In 1854 it was edited by R.B. Quayle and J.C. Cremony, and during the latter part of the year was owned by J.E. Laurence. Laurence later sold it to

A.S. Gould and W. Bausman. In 1855 the paper abandoned its independent policy to become an organ of the Democrats, then in control of the city. It was virulently opposed to the Vigilance Committee of 1856. At that time it was edited by C.H. Hemstead and during 1857, the year of its death, by J.C. Cremony.

In June, 1853, the "Weekly California Christian Advocate" was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. S.D. Simonds edited it until 1856, when Rev. E. Thomas took charge. Thomas held that post until 1863.

W.E. Vaughan was editor and publisher from 1906 to 1927. In 1928 W.H. Nelson, D.D., became director of the fortunes of the paper and has occupied that role since. Since 1906 the journal has been known as the "Pacific Methodist Advocate".

On June 16, 1853, the daily "Present and the Future" was established by Dr. E. Theller, who acted as editor. One half of the paper was printed in French and entitled "Le Present et L'Avenir". M. Lachapelle was editor of this section. On August 1, the French department was discontinued and the title of the paper changed to the "Public Ledger". Despite these changes it died on March 1, 1854.

About September, the "California Demokrat", a weekly German paper, whose political creed is evident in the title, was launched by J.A. Reichart and Dr. V. Loehr. M. Gruenblatt is remembered among its early editors. It became independent in 1856 and "friendly to the Vigilance Committee".

From 1868 to 1872 the "Demokrat" was a daily and published by F. Hess & Co. In 1884 the "Staats-Zeitung" reappeared as a weekly edition of the "Demokrat".

In 1916 both issues were edited and published by F. Hess Jr. They continued through the war and went out of circulation in 1919. In 1921 they were revived by the California Demokrat Publishing Company. In 1929 Carl R. Bruell became editor and E. Goldschmied publisher. This management has continued to the present day.

In October, 1853, the "Messager", a French tri-weekly, was begun by L. Albin, with M. Lachapelle as editor. The "Messager" was suspended on March 31, 1856.

The "Daily Evening News" was started on November 1, 1853, by C. Bartlett and F.W. Pinkham. It was edited by Julian and Washington Bartlett. On January 21, 1853, it absorbed the "Daily Evening Picayune" to form the "Evening News and Evening Picayune". "The 'News' was a sprightly paper, and prospered for a time, but was killed early in '56 by the competition of the 'Bulletin'."

The "Daily California Chronicle" appeared as the undertaking of Frank Soulé & Co. on November 21, 1853. Soulé had once been editor of the "Alta". William L. Newell, who had been shop foreman at the "Alta" since 1849,also participated in the founding of the Chronicle. Newell was agent for an eastern firm of typemakers. Kemble states that when Newell was still in the employ of the "Alta", the proprietors had ordered a press and type through him. During the interval between dispatching the order and the receipt of the shipment, Newell became dissatisfied with his position on the "Alta" and withdrew. When the apparatus arrived he refused to give it up, and devoted it to the establishment of the "Chronicle". Newell himself states, however, that he repeatedly offered an invoice of the equipment to the owners of the "Alta", but that they refused

to accept it.

At any rate, the "Chronicle" was begun as "an exact imitation of the pioneer journal (the "Alta"), adopting its general tone, and seeking to ingratiate itself with the same classes of the community.

It was so successful that by 1855 it had the largest circulation in the city. At the climax of its prosperity James Nisbet and John D. Hittell were associate editors. Frank Soulé was editor-in-chief.

The belligerent James King, among his multifarious attacks on persons and institutions, made the "Chronicle" a target for his broadsides. During the latter part of 1855 and the beginning of 1856, as a consequence of these assaults, the circulation of the paper diminished to some extent.

However, it was still a flourishing concern up to May 14, when King was shot as the result of his crusading activities. "Mr. Soulé opposed the reorganization of the Vigilance Committee, and did not denounce the shooting as a murder, but referred to it as a homicide, in which both parties might be equally to blame." The punishment meted out to the "Chronicle" was as swift and as sure as that accorded to the "Herald". Subscriptions and advertisements stopped abruptly. In the editorial of the following day Soulé tried to repair the damage by seconding the action of the people, but fortune, like lightning, would not strike twice in the same place.

In the summer Soulé withdrew from the editorship, and the paper became the medium for Republican opinion. That party was defeated at the polls, which lowered the business of the paper still further.

In 1857 Newell sold the paper, which in the day of its

affluence had been valued at $50,000, for $5,000 to a Republican stock company. The name of J.H. Purdy appears as editor. Kemble himself edited the sheet to the end of 1857. It subsisted on a meager business, and was "much neglected by the trustees and managing men". In the spring of 1858 it came to an end.

The "Evening Picayune", begun late in 1853 by A.C. Russell, was absorbed on January 21, 1854, by the "Evening News".

January 16, 1854, saw the establishment of the "California Farmer", a weekly, by J. L.L.F. Warren. Col. Warren was still proprietor in 1872. It is listed also in 1884, but the names of the editor and the proprietor are not given. It disappeared in 1887. Revived as a monthly in 1911 on the occasion of the International Fair, it ended once and for all in 1913.

On March 15, 1854, "a weekly quarto paper, which aspired to a literary character", began with M.A.M. Taylor as publisher and Dr. J.F. Morse as editor. It was called the "Bon Ton Critic" and came to an untimely conclusion when Dr. Morse was sentenced to San Quentin for grand larceny.

The "California Spirit of the Times and Underwriters' Journal" dates from 1854. A weekly devoted to insurance, it ceased in 1852. ?

At about this time, J.H. Purdy, formerly of the "Chronicle", launched the "Pacific Statesman", which died after a year's publication.

On March 17, 1854, a firm of booksellers, Bonestell & Williston, inaugurated the "Wide West", a weekly literary newspaper, with Williston as editor. It passed through several ownerships. At one time it was published by W.W. Kurtz & Co. It is described as a

good paper, but it succumbed under the intense competition of the time, coupled with the exodus occasioned by the discovery of gold on Fraser River in July, 1858. J.E. Laurence was editor and held shares in it with E.G. Jefferis at the hour of its decease.

A Chinese weekly, the "Golden Hill News" ("Golden Hill" being a literal translation of the Chinese name for San Francisco) was lithographed for a short time by Howard and Hudson. The date of its establishment was April 28.

In April, 1854, there appeared "Young America on the Pacific", edited by R.E. Doyle. It was humorous in intention. "Like others of its clan, its life was short."

In July, 1854, the "Police Gazette" was begun by R. F. Dunn. The life of the periodical was terminated with that of its owner, who was murdered by a printer in his office.

In August, 1854, E.J.C. Kernen started a Whig paper, the "Journal of Commerce" on a daily basis. It later became the property of Theodore M. Bosworth & Co., under whose management it perished.

In the same month "La Cronica", in Spanish, was started by J. Jaffre and J.T. Lafuente, the latter of the pair being later taken to San Quentin for murder. It contained a page of Italian, "La Cronica Italiana", which was discontinued after a few months. The "Cronica" ended in October, 1855.

In September, 1854, the "Weekly Leader" originated with H. Davison as editor and publisher. "It was independent in religion and politics, and had no strongly marked characteristics of any kind." It died shortly.

Two papers, the "Pathfinder" and the "California Mail", devoted to advertising and both weeklies, started in October 1854. The "California Mail" contained articles by R.F. Greeley in collaboration with W.C. Butler and T.C. Foard, as indicated by Chas. Shinn in an essay entitled "Early Books, Magazines, and Bookmaking", in the "Overland Monthly" for October 1888. The "Pathfinder"was composed entirely of business cards. The editor and the owner of this paper remain unknown. Neither the "Pathfinder" nor the "California Mail" lasted the year.

There is mention in another source of a "Sunday Dispatch", also begun in 1854 and edited by F.C. Ewer.

A German daily, the "Abend Zeitung", came into existence on September 25, 1854. A.J. Lafontaine and J. Behrens published it and Behrens acted as editor. "The paper had no very peculiar character, and lived only three months."

On November 12 of the same year William H. Mantz & Co. began a daily, "Town Talk". At its inception it was 15 by 19 inches in size. The subscription was "one bit per week; it was a sprightly paper, and soon grew to have a very large circulation." In 1855 P.P. Hull bought it and continued its prosperous career. It adopted the popular side in the Vigilance excitement and "as a consequence" was enabled to raise its price to two bits per week. In 1858 its name was the "Times", and it was owned by Towne and Bacon, with W.V. Wells as editor. As has been noted, it was later absorbed by the "Alta".

In November of the year 1854 the "Pacific Recorder", a Baptist paper, was issued but not continued long.

The "Water Fount", proselyting for the cause of hydropathy,

was published in New York and dated in San Francisco. Similarly "Uncle Sam" was issued in Boston for San Francisco circulation.

Kemble includes a list of French papers, nearly all of which belong either to 1854 or 1855. No copies of these papers exist, so that their dates are not readily ascertainable. The editor and the duration of each paper are given:

1. "Messager", daily; Lachapele; 3 years.
2. "Patriote", daily; Toubin; 3 months.
3. "Courrier de Californie", daily; Vesian; 6 weeks.
4. "La Presse", daily; Candonniere; 1 day.
5. "Gazette Republicaine", tri-weekly. (Editor not given.)
6. "Le Français", tri-weekly; Thiele; 1 month.
7. "Colibri", semi-weekly; Toubin; 2 months.
8. "Minour", semi-weekly; Thiele; 6 months.
9. "Spectateur", weekly; Thiele; 6 months.
10. "Passe-Partout", weekly; Chemin; 3 months.
11. "Revue Californienne", weekly; L'heriter; 3 weeks.
12. "Revue Californienne", weekly; Toubin; 1 month.
13. "Tam-Tam", weekly; DeFrance; 1 week.

There were French departments in the "Star", "Picayune", "Evening Post", "Whig", "Present and Future", and "Globe".

The "Masonic Record" is mentioned as belonging in the category of the year 1854, commencing in July.

1855 opened journalistically on January 4 with the "Oriental", a Chinese-English journal begun by Rev. William Speer, a repatriated missionary from China, who was assisted by Mr. Lee Kan. It was a tri-weekly and 21 by 28 inches. Its matter was religious,

and once a week contained a page in English. It lasted until early in 1857.

One number of the "Medical Journal" was published in February, 1855. The paper was to have been devoted to medicine and surgery.

The "San Francisco Journal", a German morning daily, was started early in 1855 by Ruehl & Co. Julius Froebel presided over the editorial policy of the paper. "Mr. Froebel made his paper a very valuable and instructive one--really one of the best in the city in its editorial department."

Julius Korn replaced Froebel early in 1856, and the paper ceased about a year and a half later.

Another German paper, the "Criticus", was begun in the spring of 1855 by Silversmith and Taffia. It was a humorous illustrated weekly. In September it became English and expired two months later.

The "Fireman's Journal", a weekly dedicated to the San Francisco Fire Department, was started on April 7 by C.M. Chase & Co., with Marcus D. Boruck as editor. In the course of time its size was changed from 12 by 18 to 25 by 30 inches.

The "Fireman's Journal" was the first sporting paper in San Francisco. It later absorbed the "Spirit of the Times", adopting the title of that paper. Under the new name it was continuously owned and edited by Chase and Boruck to a date after 1868, expiring, however, before 1872.

The "Daily Citizen", dating from May 25, 1855, was begun by W.B. Farwell as an organ of the American or Know-Nothing Party. Farwell and E.G. Buffum edited the paper. On October 10, the

"Citizen"was transplanted to Sacramento.

A small Spanish daily, the "Sud Americano", began and died in the space of a few weeks. Its proprietors were Lafuente, Leguizamont,and Elespura.

A German daily, "Deutscher Demokrat", published by Wagner and Gelbrecht, shared the fate of its South American contemporary.

The "Weekly Cosmopolitan" existed during the summer and fall of 1855. Its policy, directed by R.F. Ryan, was "literary, Irish-American, and anti-Know-Nothing."

Sometime during 1855 Henry George, the famous economist and author of "Progress and Poverty", published three issues of the "State", none of which are extant. (Early Books, Magazines and Bookmaking, Chas. Shinn, Overland Monthly, October, 1888.)

The "Daily Evening Bulletin" began on October 8, 1855, with C.O. Gerberding & Co. as proprietors and James King of William as editor. King had formerly been engaged in banking in Washington, D.C., Sacramento, and San Francisco. In San Francisco he suffered reverses of a heavy nature and, becoming embittered, decided to expose the corruption in high places, which he deemed responsible for the financial instability of the city. He devoted the "Bulletin" to scathing exposés of prominent figures. The chief target of his excoriating editorials was David C. Broderick. He also criticised the banking system of the town and certain persons connected with it.

To the people of San Francisco, impotently groaning under a heavy taxation the proceeds of which went to line the pockets of the local demagogues, the advent of King was that of a Messiah. In six months the circulation of the "Bulletin" increased to seven

thousand, at that time an unparalleled figure.

In May, 1856, he exposed James P. Casey, a rival editor, as an ex-convict and ballot-box stuffer. On May 14, Casey waited for King and shot him down as he came out of the "Bulletin" office. Six days later King died. Casey was taken from the hands of the authorities, tried, and hanged by the Vigilance Committee. The whole city turned out for the hanging and King's funeral.

The concomitant effects on the other journals of the day - the ruin of the "Herald" and "Chronicle" and the revivification of the "Alta" - have been noted. The circulation of the "Bulletin" decreased after the Vigilance excitement, but in 1858 it was "still large".

James Nisbet had been associate editor of the "Bulletin" before King's demise and, for a week following, was editor-in-chief. He was succeeded by Thomas S. King. This King was aided by Nisbet, C. Julian Bartlett, and Theodore H. Hittell.

This management continued through 1858. In 1863 the paper was a daily and a weekly, published by the San Francisco Bulletin Co. The "Bulletin Co." was composed of George K. Fitch, Lorin Pickering, and John W. Simonton. In June, 1859, Fitch had purchased an interest in it and was followed shortly by the other partners. Simonton edited the paper for a time. Other editors about this period were Samuel Williams, Matthew G. Upton, and William Bartlett, the latter two functioning in the era of the early nineties.

The appearance of a newspaper establishment of Victorian San Francisco is given by Mrs. Mighels in her "Story of the Files". The office was that of the "Bulletin". "It was that of a gloomy

newspaper office, a place where neither comfort nor appearances were considered. Ushered into a tiny place lighted only by a skylight, with the rain dripping through and making a wet spot upon the floor, unheeded and unconsidered, there sat a clerical gentleman, neat and prim." The gentleman was George K. Fitch, the owner of the paper and the embodiment of conservatism. Under his management the "Bulletin" was a commercial paper, retaining the format of the gold-rush era, that of small type and no headlines or illustrations. Fitch also found it incompatible with his civic conscience to advocate indebtedness for public buildings, of which the city was very badly in need at the time.

After Fitch came R.A. Crothers, the brother-in-law of Lorin Pickering. He made Fremont Older editor of the paper. Mr. Older revolutionized the former policy by advocating civic improvement, and introduced large heads, type, and illustrations which are familiar features of the newspapers of today.

In 1925 Crothers sold the paper to C.S. Stanton, who made Alfred Holman, former editor of the "Argonaut", the editorial head of the concern.

In 1928 W.N. Hines became editor, with the Bulletin Publishing Co. in control. In 1929 C.H. Brockhagen is listed as editor and publisher. In that year the "Bulletin" was combined with the "Call" to form the "Call-Bulletin", having joined the Hearst chain some years before.

On October 31, 1855, Alexander Bell, former publisher of the "Citizen" began the "Daily American", which lasted three months. It was edited by Edward Pollock.

"Le Phare", a French newspaper, was started on July 22, 1855, as a semi-weekly by P. Heitzberg, A.H. Rapp, and W.M. Hinton. Its policy was "republican and hostile to Napoleon and his administration." It proved popular, was enlarged to 18 by 24 inches, and made a daily. In 1863 it was owned by Thiele and Neuval. It was discontinued in the same year.

The "Western Standard" was started as a weekly by G.Q. Cannon in 1855, Cannon filling the role of both editor and publisher. His editorial doctrine was that of Mormonism, in defense of which he fought many battles with the press of the city. "When the Mormon trumpet was sounded, calling the faithful to the City of the Saints in 1857, the 'Standard' was discontinued, and the editor rejoined his brethren in that memorable locality."

A weekly new journal started in the spring of 1855 under the direction of M.G. Upton, E.A. Pollard, and W.N. Walton. It did not endure beyond a couple of months.

James P. Casey, the assassin of King, was responsible for the launching of the "Weekly Sunday Times" on December 24, 1855. Casey posed as both editor and proprietor, but the editing was actually done by John C. Cremony. The career of the "Times" ended with that of its proprietor on May 14, 1856.

The "Eco del Pacifico", a Spanish daily, was started by E. Derbec on January 22, 1856. Formerly the fourth page of the "Echo du Pacifique", it branched off as a separate paper on this date. Shortly afterwards it was sold to Messrs. Herrera and Blanch. By 1863 Derbec had repurchased it; it was discontinued, however, before 1868.

The "Sunday Varieties" was begun by William Mulligan in

in March, 1856. In 1856 James W. Walsh owned and edited it. Kemble described it as "decidedly disreputable in character". It was an illustrated weekly. Walsh owned it until its termination in 1865.

The "Daily True Californian" came into existence on May 26, 1856, under Edward Conner, C.J. Bartlett, and Washington Bartlett as owners and C.H. Rhodes as editor. The paper, dedicated to the cause of the Vigilantes, was 28 by 42 inches in size. Prosperous temporarily, it ended in the fall of 1858.

The "Weekly Legal Intelligencer" began in May with Whitton, Towne & Co. as proprietors and A.W. Harcombe as editor. It was discontinued in May.

The "Phoenix", an independent weekly, was published for a few months in 1856 by H. Davison. "It was independent in tone, literary and humorous in its aspirations, and occasionally indulged in cuts to give point and significance to its miscellaneous articles."

On March 13, 1856, the "Daily Globe" was inaugurated by Moody & Co. It was begun with a Democratic policy but, in the crisis of May, 1856, supported the Vigilance cause. In the spring of 1857 J.C. Duncan became the editor, and, under his "administration" the paper reverted to its original political faith.

On August 16, 1858, it was bought by G.W. Guthrie, who installed G.P. Johnston as editor. Johnston fought a duel with W.I. Ferguson, a State Senator, and wounded him. When the Senator died, Johnston withdrew from the paper and was succeeded by a man by the name of George Washington. The "Globe" was suspended in 1859.

On June 19, 1856, the "Mercantile Gazette and Shipping Register" was brought into existence by Theodore Bosworth. Although

semi-monthly in the beginning, in April, 1857, it became a weekly, 22 by 34 inches in size. It was devoted entirely to commercial news. Before 1863 it was bought by E.D. Waters and discontinued in 1867.

In August, 1856, J.H. Udell & Co. began the "Daily Evening Post" which supported the Republican party in the Presidential election of that year. In the autumn the "Post" combined with the "California Evening Pathfinder", the journal of J.B. Brown and F.F. Fargo. The title of the paper formed by the union of these two was the "Post and Pathfinder". It perished in 1858.

"The 'Fillmore Ranger', an organ of the American party, was published during October."

The "Jewish Times and Observer" was started in 1856. Of the original staff of the paper there is no record. In 1906 W. Saalbury was editor and M.S. Levy, publisher. In 1910 Rev. M.S. Levy was editor with Dawson Mayer as publisher. In 1912 it was known as the "Jewish Times". In 1918 M.M. Barnet took the place of Rev. Levy. The notices of the paper disappear in 1927.

In 1856 the "Daily Evening Star", the "Weekly Young America", and the "Eagle of Freedom" were started, all "nominally edited by boys, and intended for their perusal." The "Eagle of Freedom" was a Republican political paper. They all died in the year of their birth.

November, 1856, saw H. Davison, who had published the "Leader" and the "Phoenix", begin another paper, the "Evening Times", which, like its predecessors, was unsuccessful.

On December 1 of the same year the "Daily Morning Call" was established by "an association of practical printers". It measured 12 by 20 inches, was independent politically, and dedicated

to the laboring class. "It was managed with prudence and economy, and at times contained articles of real ability."

The editorial work was done by the printers during the first year of the paper's existence. William H. Newell is mentioned as the first real editor. He was followed by E.A. Rockwell, who held the chair until 1859. In 1858 the "Call" was issued on pages of 16 by 24 inches and enjoyed an extensive circulation.

Early in 1859 it was bought by Col. James J. Ayres, the head of a company composed of Daniel W. Higgins, Lew Zublin, Charles F. Johnson, and W.L. Carpenter. Late in the same year Pickering, Fitch, and Simonton bought the journal. This firm controlled both the "Call" and "Bulletin", with Fitch managing the "Bulletin" and Pickering the "Call."

Mr. Pickering had already established a reputation as a veteran journalist before his coming to California in 1849. His previous career included the ownership of two St. Louis, Missouri, papers, the "Reporter" and the "Missourian", and the founding of the "St. Louis Union".

After his arrival in this state he owned the "Placer Times" in Sacramento and the "Alta California" in San Francisco. Both papers prospered under his management. In 1860 he went to Europe for his health, returning in the same year to join Fitch and Simonton in their joint enterprise in San Francisco journalism. He died in 1892. The control of both the "Call" and "Bulletin" was in the hands of Fitch in 1893.

The list of early "Call" editors includes, in addition to those enumerated, G.E. Barnes, Frank Soulé, S. Bowman, G.B. Densmore,

W. Bausman, John Bonner, Peter B. Foster, W.H. Rhodes, A.B. Henderson, W.A. Boyce, Thomas E. Flynn, and Ernest C. Stock. In 1893, Densmore, Bonner, and D.J. McRoberts were editorial writers on the "Call" staff, with Frank Bailey Millard as city editor. Some of the events of the early days were reported for the "Call" by Mark Twain.

In 1895 the paper was bought by Claus Spreckels. In 1897 it passed into the hands of John D. Spreckels, who installed Charles M. Shortridge, formerly of a San Jose journal, as editor. On September 1, 1913, it was purchased by M.H. DeYoung, by whom "it was permanently suspended", according to the report of John P. Young, editor of the "Chronicle."

It was revived, however, in another guise, in the same year by W.W. Chapin and continued under his management until 1915, when it combined with the "Post" to come under the direction of the Call-Post Publishing Company. It was published daily with special Sunday and Wednesday editions.

In 1916 the paper was edited by H. Webb, who was followed by R.R. Hiestand for the years 1917-18. In 1919 F.W. Kellog appears as publisher with E.G. Gough as editor. In the following year John Francis Neylan assumed the responsibilities of publishing the journal, with Fremont Older as editor. This arrangement lasted until 1927 when Charles Somers Young became publisher. Mr. Older continued as editor until 1933.

In 1929 the "Call" and "Bulletin", which had existed so long in twin-ster formation, were united under the title of the "Call-Bulletin", a Hearst paper. J.L. Muzcahy is the present editor, ownership of the paper resting with the Call Publishing Company.

About 1922 the "Post" was issued on the east side of the bay, and combined with the "Enquirer" to form the Oakland "Post-Enquirer".

In 1857 the "Weekly Gleaner" appeared in San Francisco as a literary issue of the Hebrew Church. In 1858 this paper was conducted by the Rev. D. Eckman. In 1863 it was in the hands of Julius Eckman and five years later it had disappeared.

In April, 1857, the Republican "California Register" was begun in San Francisco but was suspended after four numbers for lack of a printer. Planned as a morning paper, it was edited and published by Parker H. French.

The "Weekly Mirror of the Times", a Negro publication, was founded about the beginning of 1857 and lasted for a year. Jonas H. Townsend presided as editor.

July saw the "Weekly Spirit of the Times" established by a company of printers with H.E. Highton as editor. It was a sporting newspaper. It was, in all probability, a continuation of the "Fireman's Journal", as mentioned previously.

Sometime in the summer of 1857 H.J. Labatt began to publish the decisions of the District Courts in the "District Court Reports", abandoned "during the Fraser fever of '58", which drew a large portion of the population of San Francisco to British Columbia.

Also during the summer of 1857, the "Daily Evening Ledger" was launched by Porter & Co. It was soon sold to E. Pollock, on whose hands it died within a week.

"Sometime in the summer, also, Edward Marriott commenced the "News-Letter", a semi-monthly summary of the fortnight's news,

published just before the departure of the Panama steamers. It is now defunct." (1858)

This statement is incorrect in two particulars. It was Frederick, not "E.". Marriott, who founded the "News-Letter", and the journal was not defunct. If it was not being published in 1858, it was only temporarily suspended.

The name later became the "News-Letter and California Advertiser", devoted to literature and commerce. Ambrose Bierce, author of the "Devil's Dictionary", wrote his first work for this periodical. William Nelson is mentioned among the early editors. During the gold-rush days the "News-Letter" was published on blue paper, one side of which was blank, so that the paper might be folded for mailing. It was very popular and, especially during the 70's, enjoyed a wider foreign circulation than any other American newspaper. The original proprietor was succeeded by his son, Frederick Marriott, Jr., in 1915. In 1929 it combined with the "Wasp" to become the "Wasp and News-Letter", with Martial Davoust as editor. In 1936 the name was reversed to "News-Letter and Wasp". It is now published weekly by J. LeBorthon, with Ted LeBorthon as editor.

The "Daily Evening Plaindealer" was started October 17, 1857, by A.M. Heslep. "It professed great honesty, but was imbued with too much of the personal spleen and bitterness of its publisher to succeed." It lasted three months.

In November of this year the "Daily Evening Argus" was begun by Raphel Schoyer, Dr. E.A. Theller being editor. The paper was founded upon the expectation of gaining the advertising patronage of the auctioneers. In this hope Schoyer was disappointed,

and the paper failed after a few months. Daily evening and morning editions were attempted, "but this only hastened its death". Revived later as a weekly, it lasted until 1864.

Near the close of the year the "Pacific Methodist", a weekly, was moved from Stockton to San Francisco. It was sponsored by the Methodist Church and edited by Rev. O.P. Fitzgerald. Kemble notes its existence in 1858, but it had expired by 1863.

During January, 1858, the first issue of a paper called the "Examiner and Inquirer" was published by S.L. Brittingham. "That number exhibited but little character and had no successor."

On March 6, 1858, the "Weekly Monitor" was begun by Marks, Thomas & Co. as an exponent of the Catholic faith. It was suspended four months during 1858 in deference to the Fraser River excitement. Publication recommenced on October 16 of the same year. In 1863 it was edited by T.A. Brady, in 1868 by Lyons and Barry, and in 1872 by D. Lyons. Bryan J. Clinch edited it in 1893. Other early editors were S.J. and J.S. McCormick.

In 1906 T.A. Connelly edited the paper under the direction of the Monitor Publishing Co. In 1909 he was succeeded by Charles Phillips, whose editorial regime lasted until 1915. In 1916 the Rev. John Duggan took his place and held the post until 1930. In 1931 the Rev. E.J. Hanna, D.D., assumed the duties of publisher and F. Gordon O'Neill those of editor. This staff has continued to the present day.

The weekly "Occident" was published first in 1858 by H.H. Bancroft & Co. In 1872 it passed into the hands of Rev. S. Woodbridge and lasted until 1887. It was Presbyterian.

In February, 1858, a "Mr. and Mrs. Weekes" arrived from New Orleans and made it known that Mrs. Weekes would conduct a weekly paper called the "Athenaeum and California Critic". The contents were to be the work of the finest English authors of the day.

The first number, composed exclusively of stolen material, was issued. It created quite a sensation, for no one knew that the stories were purloined and, on the strength of this impressive initial issue, Mrs. Weekes worked up a highly profitable circulation at five dollars a subscription. When three numbers had appeared, Mr. and Mrs. Weekes decamped to Australia and were never heard of again.

On October 1, 1858, the "Daily Evening Telegram", 14 by 20 inches in size, was started by W.H. Mantz & Co. In December the journal was owned by W.H. Hinton & Co., with Mantz as editor. It was independent politically and sold for "one bit per week." It was defunct in 1860.

Two days after the founding of the "Telegram", the "California Home Journal", described as "A Family Sunday Paper", came into existence. It was published by J.C. Duncan.

The "Daily Evening Republican" lasted for two weeks in August, 1858. A purely political paper, it was published by Wheelock and Hoffman. Wheelock was editor.

The "Illustrated Pacific News", a weekly, appeared during the first week of December, 1858. "H. Davison is the editor, proprietor and printer thereof." It had ceased before 1863.

The "Telegraph Hill", printed on one side of a sheet measuring 16 by 24 inches, was begun on December 23 by F.N. Smith. "The paper has no strong characteristic, and does not appear as the

advocate of any interest or doctrine." It, likewise, was short-lived.

In 1859 the "Abend Post", a German daily, was founded by A.J. La Fontaine. Shortly afterwards he sold it to Charles, Adolph, and Leon Samuels. By 1872 the paper had become a weekly as well as a daily and was the property of Huefner & Co. In 1884 it was owned by Leo Cloesser & Co. as an independent journal. It ceased in 1903.

"La Voce del Popolo" was founded as a weekly in 1859 by G.B. Cevasco. It later became bi-weekly and Democratic.

A discussion of a branch of this paper, the "Edio della California", is to be found in another part of this monograph.

The 1936 editor, O.D. Ronchi, began his term in 1925.

1860 is marked by the founding of the "Mining and Scientific Press", a weekly, by Dewey & Co. In 1906 J.F. Halloran was publisher. In 1909 the paper reverted to its original proprietors, and from that date to 1922 it was edited by T.A. Rickard. It presumably ended in 1922. It was devoted to mining and engineering.

From 1861 to 1867 the weekly "American Flag" was published by D.O. McCarthy, with Calvin B. McDonald functioning as editor. McDonald was fearless and uncompromising in his editorial stands, and the paper was well received. Its special mission was to attack the Copperheads, a northern political group sympathising with the south during the civil war.

In 1863 the weekly "World's Crisis" was started by J.L. Hopkins. It ceased, however, in 1864.

"Wade's Excelsior Weekly" duplicated the career of the "Crisis", commencing in 1863 and disappearing before 1872.

Other journals of 1863 which fell into the chasm of

oblivion of the following nine years are:

The "Union Temperance Journal", a weekly, started by T.W. Lockwood Co.;

The "Sunday Mercury", a weekly, begun by J.M. Foard & Co. and transferred in 1868 to Badlam and Shaeffer;

"Morning Express", a weekly, commenced by Thomas Mooney;

The "Mining Journal", a weekly, transferred in 1863 by its founder, J. Silversmith, to W.B. Ewer;

"L'Union Franco-Amerique", a weekly, inaugurated by Leon Chemin;

"Le Courier des Americques", a daily, owned by Eng, Chamon & Co.;

"La Voz de Mexico", a tri-weekly Spanish paper, begun by H. Payot;

"La Ruche Litteraire", a weekly, by L. Albin; (ending in 1860.)

The weekly "Family Guide", by Magee Bros. & Co.;

The "Evening Post", a daily, by La Fontaine & Co.;

The "Cronica Italiana", a tri-weekly, by A. Neuval;

The "Bible Temperance Lancet", a weekly, by parties unknown; and

The "California Chronicle", by Brauer & Co. (ending in 1866.)

Journals begun in 1863 and lasting through 1872, but extinct by 1884, are:

The weekly "Police Gazette", known in 1872 as the "California Police Gazette", and owned by F.S. Harlow and Bros.;

The weekly "Pacific Appeal", by Peter Anderson (ending in 1879); and

The "Evening Report", edited by William M. Bunker, managed by A.C. Heister, bought by the Scripps-Howard chain, and abandoned in 1899. In its heyday it was very prosperous. Previous to editing the "Evening Report" Bunker had been star reporter of the "Bulletin"; he was a gate-crasher and by his resourceful methods frequently 'scooped' the other

papers of the city.

In 1863 the daily and weekly "Herald and Mirror" was brought out by G.W. Guthrie. It ceased in 1868.

"Hebrew", a Jewish weekly, was edited and published from its inception in 1863 to 1921 by Philo Jacoby. It apparently ended in the latter year.

From 1864 to 1867 the "Californian", a literary weekly, was edited, owned, and managed by Charles Henry Webb. Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Charles Warren Stoddard, and Ina Coolbrith contributed to it.

"Rescue", a weekly temperance organ, was published from 1864 to 1885.

"La Voz del Nuevo Mundo", a Republican and Spanish weekly, was founded in 1864 by Felipe Ferro. It lasted till 1884.

In January, 1865, "Puck", a weekly devoted to local satire, made its appearance. Owned by Loomis and Swift, it ran to two volumes and part of a third. Charles Warren Stoddard did his first work for it.

On January 16, 1865, the "Daily Dramatic Chronicle", "A Daily Record of Affairs, Local, Critical and Theatrical", was issued, on pages 10 by 13-1/2 inches in size. It was founded by Charles and M.H. De Young, aged nineteen and seventeen years respectively. The first office was a tiny room in a printing shop, the humbleness of which was mitigated by the presence of Mark Twain, who shared it with the De Youngs while he was acting as correspondent for the "Carson City Appeal". Mark Twain contributed occasional articles, as did Bret Harte, at that time also at the commencement of his career.

The policy of the little sheet was well-calculated, for the San Franciscans of the day were intensely interested in the theater.

The youthful founders reported all the "affairs theatrical" that the town afforded, and soon grew to be a force in the criticism of the drama. Shortly after its inception, Manager Maguire, of a local theater, started the "Daily Critic" to combat the opinions uttered by the Chronicle on his playhouse. Copies of the "Chronicle" for rural circulation were supplied economically by the two youths waiting outside the theatres and gathering up the crumpled and discarded issues of their journal. Those that were not too dilapidated were smoothed out and mailed.

The founding of the "Chronicle" was looked upon with toleration by the big papers of the day, for the modest size of the sheet and slender means of the proprietors precluded a belief in its permanency. But, owing to the initiative and industry of the DeYoungs, the paper by 1868 was on a relatively firm financial basis and a vigorous contender for the advertising patronage of the day. "Dramatic" was dropped from its title and the paper enlarged at various times.

Charles Warren Stoddard was numbered among the contributors to the paper during 1868. Henry George wrote for it from 1869 to 1873.

In 1893 George H. Fitch, formerly of the "New York Tribune", occupied a leading position on the editorial staff. He was assisted by Horace R. Hudson, who had come from the "Albany Times".

About the beginning of the century the proprietors of the paper built a skyscraper, the Chronicle Building, which at that time, topped the other buildings of the city. In 1905 the tower burned, and the presses dropped from the top of the building through the other stories to the basement. Dent Robert, editor of the "Examiner", placed the facilities of his paper at the disposal of the "Chronicle"

staff so that publication continued without halt.

The earthquake of the following year did not damage the "Chronicle" Building, but the rupture of the gas and water mains rendered the operation of the presses impossible. Mr. Dargie, then owner of the Oakland "Tribune", allowed the three San Francisco morning papers of the day to use his presses to issue a small "Examiner-Call-Chronicle", which was shipped across the bay and distributed in the stricken city.

At the time of its inception and afterwards, the "Chronicle" was noted for its outspoken advocacy of civic reform. Charles DeYoung was editor of the paper from 1865 to 1880, when he was assassinated by the son of Mayor Kalloch of San Francisco. He was succeeded by John P. Young, whose term lasted until 1912. On the retirement of Mr. Young, the editorial control of the paper passed into the hands of M.H. DeYoung.

In 1929 W.H.B. Fowler was assistant publisher and general manager. George T. Cameron has attended to the responsibilities of publishing the journal since the date mentioned above. From 1931 to 1932 Sam N. Williams was editor-in-chief, to be replaced in 1933 by Chester Rowell with John Robinson as city editor. This management has continued till today.

The "Chronicle" is now owned by George T. Cameron and the daughters of M.H DeYoung, Mrs. Lyon Tucker and Mrs. Joan Tobin. In recent years the "Chronicle" has come to deviate from its support of the Capitalistic interests of the city to a more neutral policy. Although still Republican in politics, the aim of the paper is to present local and international news in an impartial manner.

A "Philosophical Journal", dedicated to spiritualism, was issued weekly in 1865. W.T. Jones was editor during its infancy. It lasted through 1884 but disappeared before 1906.

A Negro weekly, "Elevator", was begun in 1865 by T.E. Bell. In 1872 it was edited by P.A. Bell. It was Republican and existed until 1898.

The weekly "New Age", published by the Odd Fellows and dedicated to the interests of the I.O.O.F., persisted from 1865 to 1886.

"Figaro", a daily dramatic journal, was founded in 1865 by J.P. Bogardus and was still being published in 1884. It conveyed information concerning drama and amusement.

A contemporary of the "Chronicle" destined to be permanent was founded in 1865. Captain William S. Moss conducted the "Democratic Press", a pro-slavery paper. When President Lincoln was assassinated, an incensed mob wrecked the office of the journal.

Moss and his partners, Charles L. Weller and Phillip A. Roach, on July 12, 1865, repaired the wreckage left by the mob and issued the "Examiner", a paper built, so to speak, on the ruins of the old "Democratic Press". B.F. Washington conducted the paper on a fairly prosperous basis for fifteen years. In 1880 the journal was sold to W.T. Baggett, who shortly afterwards disposed of it to the Examiner Publishing Co., headed by Senator George Hearst. In 1887 the Senator turned the paper over to his son, William Randolph Hearst.

The younger Hearst brought a new spirit into San Francisco journalism. It was a daring and pragmatic spirit for those days, as shown in the action of the "Examiner" reporters. One of them for

example, lept from a ferry into the bay to test the recently installed safety devices on the boats. Some of the big feats of reporting achieved by the "Examiner" were the securing of the stories of the China famine in 1889, of the German troubles in Samoa, and of the earthquake in Japan in 1891.

Clarence Greathouse was the first editor under William Randolph Hearst. Arthur Kelly followed sometime in the 90's, and still later, Dent Robert. Ambrose Bierce wrote stories and poems for the paper and conducted a column called "Prattle". The work of Gertrude Atherton and Arthur McEwen also appeared from time to time.

The "Examiner" became a daily in 1880. Today it is both a daily and a weekly, the Sunday supplement, the "American Weekly", being a large feature of its circulation. In 1930 James R. Nourse was editor, being succeeded in 1936 by C.S. Stanton.

In 1867 the "Journal of Electricity, Power and Gas" began as a weekly. The Technical Publishing Company was the owner. In 1916 A.H. Halloran was editor; in the following year, Robert Sibley. In 1918 it was known as the "Journal of Electricity", and in 1922 this title was extended to the "Journal of Electricity and Western Industry". In 1923 the McGraw-Hill Co. of California came into possession of the "Journal", and in 1924 it presumably ceased.

The tri-monthly "Commercial Herald" was commenced in 1867 by J.M. Carmany & Co. By 1872 it had become a weekly. In 1884 the title was changed to "Commercial Herald and Market Review". In 1906 it was edited by James O'Leary and published by the Commercial Herald and Market Review Publishing Co. It died in 1911.

In 1868 the "Times" was first issued by the Times Publish-

ing Co. It appeared in daily, weekly, and street editions. It was defunct in the year after its installment.

The daily "Stock Report" existed from 1868 to 1872. It was published by Wheeler & Co.

The "Spectator", likewise of the vintage of 1868, was begun by Klose and Fitzgerald. In 1872 it was published by Klose alone and by 1884 had come to an end.

The "Pacific Business College Review", a weekly started in 1868 by E.F. Heald, was in the hands of Vinsonhaler & Co. in 1872. Its end occurred in 1882 at which time it was a monthly.

"Our Mazeppa", another weekly of 1868, was commenced by T. deM. Hylton. It died in the year of its birth.

The "Occidental and Vanguard", likewise a weekly, was published by an "Association" and shared the fate of "Our Mazeppa".

"Nuevo Mundo", a semi-weekly Spanish paper, was begun in 1868 by F.J. Ramirez. It likewise failed to survive the year of its establishment.

"Le National", a French weekly, was started by T. Thiele & Co. in 1868 and terminated in 1870.

The "Hebrew Observer", also of 1868, was a weekly begun by E. Saalburg, in English and German. It lasted until sometime after 1906

An 1868 paper was furthermore "L'Eco della Patria", an Italian semi-weekly journal founded by F. Biesta. It was published through 1877 but ceased before 1884.

"La Voz de Chile",of 1868, was brought into existence by F. Ferro. "La Voz" was stilled, however, in the same year.

The weekly "Golden City", brought out by J.M. Foard & Co., lived and died between 1868 and 1872.

The "Daily Critic", mentioned before in the story of the "Chronicle", was published during 1868 by Charles DeLacy & Co.

"Weekly Gossip", of 1868, owed its existence, which terminated before 1872, to J. Walter Walsh.

The "Guide", a tri-weekly, was inaugurated by B.C. Vandall, and in 1872, the year of its death, was published by Vandall and Voight.

The "Evangel", of 1868, was started as a weekly paper by Rev. Stephen Hilton. In 1872 the publishing firm was Hilton and Cheever.

The "Daily Evening Dispatch" was issued by the San Francisco Dispatch Co. during some portion of the period from 1868 to 1872.

The "Commercial Record", a tri-weekly published by F.R. Voight, began in 1868 and ended in 1872.

The "Christian Advocate", a weekly, is mentioned as being published by a "Committee" for less than four years after 1868.

The "Californian", a weekly edited and published by Bogardus and Bowman, shared the fate of its immediate predecessors on these pages; as did the "Banner of Progress", a weekly under B. Todd and Co.

In 1870 the "California Journal", an independent German weekly, came into being. It existed in 1884, but its fate thereafter is obscure.

The "Wasp", a weekly, was started by Korbel Brothers in 1870. The editor under whose direction it began was George B. Machrett. Daniel O'Connell and Ambrose Bierce contributed to it.

In 1876 it was bought by Thomas E. Flynn. Fred Somers and Frank Pixley, later the founders of the "Argonaut", were associated with him in this venture. Somers subsequently inaugurated "Current Opinion" in addition to his other enterprises.

The "Wasp" was independent and devoted to society. The first paper in the United States to use colored cartoons, it featured light literary pieces and satires on prominent persons.

Flynn retired as editor and publisher in 1916 to be succeeded by E.L. Mackey, who in turn yielded his place in 1919 to Marcel Davoust. In this year the "Wasp" combined with the "News-Letter" to form what was known for a year as the "Wasp and News-Letter". In the following year it became the "News-Letter and Wasp", the title it bears at present.

The "Pacific Rural Press" was begun as a weekly by Dewey & Co. in 1870. In 1917 E.J. Wickson became editor, the paper in the previous year having passed into the hands of the Pacific Rural Press Publishing Co.

In 1918 Frank Honeywell took over the editorship and in 1924 Frank H. Swett. In 1926 J.E. Pickett was publisher and in 1933 the Pacific Rural Press Publishing Co. In the latter year it combined with the "California Farmer". Mr. Pickett is its editor today.

The semi-weekly "La Sociedad", founded by E. Andrade & Co. in 1870, was a Spanish Republican paper. It lasted through 1884.

"Emanu-El", a Jewish weekly, was started in 1870. In 1906 it was edited by Jacob Voorsanger with A.W. Voorsanger as publisher. In 1926 the latter was both editor and publisher.

In 1933 it had become "Emanu-El and The Jewish Observer", with Sol Silverman as editor and the Emanu-El Publishing Co. as owner. This management has lasted to the present day.

In 1871 the "Journalist and Humorist", a German weekly, came into existence under unknown supervision. It is still mentioned in 1884 but not in 1903.

The "Evening Post", a daily, was founded in 1871 and a weekly edition of it in 1875. It was Republican from the beginning. The original proprietors were J.L. Sheehan, Samuel Backus, John Hamilton Gilmour, and George Heazleton. At a later date the paper was bought by J. O'Hara Cosgrave and Hugh Hume, who also owned the "Wave". They possessed the paper in 1893. Cosgrave and Hume featured many illustrations and much telegraphic news, which made the "Post" a lively and popular paper. About 1900 it became the property of Pat Calhoun, who combined it with the "Globe", which belonged to the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate. The merged papers supported the authorities in the graft trials then proceeding.

In 1906 the journal was purchased by William Randolph Hearst. The weekly edition was controlled by T.W. Garrett. In 1912 S. Fred Hogue was editor of the daily. Four years later the "Post" was combined with the "Call", and this combination merged with the "Bulletin".

The weekly "Petit Journal" in French was established in 1871 and persisted through 1884, dying shortly after that date.

"Pacific Youth", a weekly, was started in 1872 by Collins Bros. but did not last beyond that year.

The "Transcript of Records", a daily commenced by Hope & Co.,

dates from 1872 but expired within two years.

"The San Francisco Market Review" of J.H. Carmany & Co. pursued a career identical with that of the "Transcript". The same applies to the weeklies: the "Pacific Churchman", D.D. Chapin; the "Living Way", S.D. Simonds; the "Humorist", Burkhardt and Newman; the "Sonntagsgast" in German (combining with the "California Journal"), begun by Wenzel & Co.; the "Scientific Press", Dewey & Co.; the "Catholic Guardian", F. Dillon Eagan; "Calumet", Francis Clarke; "El Hispano America", Andrade and Gonzales; "Program", H.A. Miller; and one daily "Court and Law Guide", Harris and Co. Other weekly papers of 1872 are: "Pacific Observer", Berry and Bushnell, which ended in the same year; the "Pacific Journal", lasting until 1877; the "Pacific Law Reporter", Bogardus and Woodson, ceasing likewise in 1877; the "Masonic Mirror", dying in the year of its inception on the hands of its founder, A.W. Bishop, the "Pioneer", E. Pitt Stevens, published until 1873; "Green's Land Paper", W.S. Green, ending in 1872; "Enterprise", Cutler and Pitt, extending to 1892; and the "Voice of Israel", M.W. Weiss, lasting until 1874.

A publication of a more lasting nature, commenced in 1872, was the weekly "Journal of Commerce". The Journal Publishing Co. is listed as the proprietor. In 1880 a daily edition was begun, but in 1916 the "Journal" reverted to its original frequency. In 1917 Henry L. Brooks edited it, and in 1921 J.P. McSorley sat in the editorial chair. In 1922 the name was shortened to the "Journal", and in 1924 it merged with the "Bulletin".

In 1873 the "Western Hotel Reporter", a weekly, was started by the Hotel Reporter Publishing Co., with Edward T. Maples as editor.

In 1929 Jay G. Hilliard was editor, the owner being the Edward T. Maples Publishing Co. E.S. Hammasfahr, the present editor, was installed in 1932.

In 1874 the "Musical News" began. Nothing further is known of it.

The "Grocer and Country Merchant and Tobacconist", a weekly devoted to commerce, was launched in this year by J.J. Menzies. In 1911 W.P.C. Menzies was in control. In 1916 "Tobacconist" was dropped from the title, and in the following year the periodical vanished.

The "San Francisco Grocer", established in 1874 by W.P.C. Menzies and devoted to groceries and general merchandise, is still conducted as a weekly by its founder.

In 1875 "Jewish Progress", in Hebrew, was inaugurated on a weekly basis. It lasted until 1890.

"Exchange", originally a daily but a weekly after 1876, was started in 1875 to carry news of mining, finance, and commerce. Its existence ended in 1884.

"Commercial News and Shipping List" began in July 1, 1875 as a daily ~~but changed to a weekly after 1884. It ceased sometime before 1906~~.

In 1875 the "California Patron", devoted to grange interests, also came into being. It ran to 1889.

1875 was distinguished by the establishment of the "Commercial News", a daily, which became a weekly in 1884. Its founder was the Commercial News Publishing Co. In 1929 the paper was edited by Victor J. Robinson, who performs the same duties at the present time.

The "Saturday Local", a weekly of 1876, advocated the

'greenback' inflationary policy. The journal still existed in 1884 but not in 1903.

In 1876 also a weekly sporting paper, "Pacific Life", appeared on the scene. It, too, was published in 1884 but not in 1903.

The fortune of the "Hotel Gazette", a daily, lasted longer than that of its two predecessors; it persisted until 1900.

The "Pacific Coast Hotel Gazette", a weekly, was founded in 1876 by W.P. Harrison. In 1912 Martial Davoust became associated with Harrison as Publisher, the name of the journal being changed to the "Hotel Gazette". It ended about 1919.

The "Mission Journal", falling likewise in the category of 1876, was edited and published by F.G. Thomas. Weekly and Republican, the "Journal" ended in 1909.

D.D. Dalziel, an Englishman, commenced the "Daily Mail" in 1876. At first the paper showed signs of enduring, but Dalziel made the error of supporting Mark McDonald, Democratic aspirant for the state senatorship. When McDonald was defeated, he withdrew his financial prop from the paper and it collapsed.

In 1877 there was established the "Footlight", a weekly, which reviewed the amusement centers of the city till after 1884 and ceased sometime before 1903.

The "Argonaut", an independent weekly, was founded by Frank M. Pixley and Fred Somers, the latter deriving the name of the paper from Bret Harte's lecture, "The Argonauts of '49".

Previous to his arrival in San Francisco Somers had been editor of "Current Literature" and "Short Stories" in New York City. He came to California in the middle 70's. Pixley, who practised law,

immigrated to California in 1849. Somers was literary editor while Pixley supervised the miscellaneous articles published in the "Argonaut".

In 1879 Jerome A. Hart took Somers' place. Somers, however, retained his proprietory interest in this paper and also planned but did not actually publish a new journal, the "Californian". He finally disposed of his share in the "Argonaut" in 1882 to Hart, who was still a partner in 1893.

The "Argonaut" numbered among its contributors Gertrude Atherton, Ambrose Bierce, Daniel O'Connell, and Charles Warren Stoddard.

From 1906 to 1925 the paper was edited by Alfred Holman and owned by the Argonaut Publishing Co. In 1925 Sam Travers Clover became editor; in 1926 R. Murphy; in 1932 Hinckley Lyon; in 1933 W.W. Chapin; and in 1934 Maory Sabin, who still occupies that position.

In 1878 the "Pacific Coast Law Journal", a weekly, made its first appearance. Still published in 1884, it had ended by 1903.

The "Hayes Valley Advertiser", an independent weekly, began in 1879 as did also the weeklies: "Merchant", the "Jewish Times", the "City Argus", devoted to society and edited by Robert Culbreth, and the "California Grocer and Canner", which reviewed trade. None of these lasted beyond the year 1883.

The "Colonia Svizzera", a Swiss-Italian bi-weekly and liberal Republican, came into existence in 1879. In 1906 it was edited by George F. Cavalli and brought out by the Swiss Publishing Co., in 1909 the name of G.E. Antoginni appears as editor, and in 1914 that of Arnold Battaglini, who holds the position today.

Another Swiss-Italian paper, "Elvezia", a weekly, appeared first in 1879. Though devoted to agriculture it was of a liberal

Republican policy. The name was changed to "Nuova Elvezia" in 1910 and back to "Elvezia" in 1916. At this time Righetti Bros. published it. It ended about 1919.

In 1880 "Public Opinion", a weekly, was born; it ended before 1884.

"Independente", a Swiss-Italian weekly, also started in 1880, lived through 1884, and expired before 1903.

The "Hispano-American Merchant", a semi-weekly in English and Spanish, duplicated the career of the "Independente".

The "Stock Exchange", also of 1880, was edited by D.F. Verndenal; it ceased prior to 1884.

The independent weekly "Voz Portugueza" began in 1880, lived through 1884, and perished before 1903.

An independent German paper, "Pacific Pilote", suffered a similar fate, as did also the "Republica", a Spanish bi-weekly of the same tendency, which came to an end in 1884.

"Ingleside", a weekly, lived from 1881 to 1883 under the direction of Harry McDowell and Harry Bigelow. It is described as being less literary than the "Argonaut" but fearless and independent.

The weekly "Wine and Tobacco Journal", Democratic, lived from 1882 to about 1903. In this respect it was emulated by the weeklies "Valkyrian", Danish and independent, and "Universe", agnostic.

"Bien", (the Bee), a Norwegian-Danish weekly, has been edited and published from 1882 to 1936 by Sophus Hartwick.

"The Breeder and Sportsman", a weekly directed to an agricultural and a sporting public, was begun in 1882 by F.W. Kelly and conducted by him until 1920.

The "Dramatic Review and Music and Drama" was edited from 1882 to 1909 by Charles Farrell and Charles H. Lombard. Farrell managed the paper single-handed from 1909 to 1916, when it ended.

The "Political Record", a weekly non-partisan paper, was edited and published by Donald Bruce from 1882 to 1897.

The existence of the "Herald of Trade", a bi-weekly with a daily supplement, can be ascertained for the years 1883 and 1884; the journal apparently was out of circulation by 1903.

The "San Franciscan", a weekly literary paper, was founded by Joseph T. Goodman, Arthur McEwen, and Thomas E. Flynn in 1884. The work of Mark Twain, Daniel O'Connell, and Joaquin Miller appeared in its columns. The founders sold the paper to W.P. Harrison, who tired of publishing it and abandoned it in 1886.

There is mention of a number of papers published during 1884 that is, the "Oriental", the weekly "Evening News", "Chinese News", the "American and Chinese Commercial Newspaper", the daily "Evening Star", "Cronista", a Spanish weekly, and the "Patriot, a prohibitionist weekly. When these papers finally ceased publication is not known; it is certain that they do not appear in the journalistic records of 1903.

"Finance and Trade", a weekly dating from 1884, was edited by H.S. Allen and published by the San Francisco News Bureau. In 1924 it became semi-monthly with E.E. Albertson and Chester Lyman as editors. It ended in 1926.

The "California Country Journal", a weekly, commenced in 1884. W.G. Bohannan edited it in 1913, ownership resting with the Town and Country Journal Co. It succumbed in 1915.

The "Vindicator", a Republican Negro weekly, started in 1884. Edited and published by J.E. Brown, it ceased in 1887.

The "Uniao Portugueza", a neutral weekly, was in its beginning, in 1884, edited by M.B. da Camara and published by Manuel F.M. Trigueiro. It had ceased by 1909.

The independent weekly "Star", with all the offices of its management filled by James H. Barry, was published as a weekly from July 25, 1884 to ~~1917~~ May 1916, when it became monthly and, as a magazine, passes beyond the scope of this study.

The "California Volksfreund", a weekly German Catholic paper, was edited by Henry F. Budde and owned by the California Volksfreund Publishing Co. from 1884 to 1909.

"Verkuston", a Swedish liberal weekly, has been edited by Alex Olsson and brought out by the West Coast Publishing Co. ever since 1886.

The "Coast Seaman's Journal" was founded in 1887 and dedicated to the interests of the maritime laboring class. In 1906 it was edited by W. MacArthur and sponsored by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. In 1915 Paul Scharrenberg was editor, and in 1919 the paper became known as the "Seaman's Journal". In 1922 John Vance Thompson assumed the editorship, and in 1923 Scharrenberg again held this post. In 1924 the "Journal" became a monthly.

In 1887 a German labor paper, the "Tageblatt", appeared as a weekly. Owned by the Tageblatt Association, it ceased about 1908.

The "Wave, a Journal for Those in the Swim", was published from 1888 to about 1908 by Hugh Hume and J. O'Hara Cosgrave. Bierce and Arthur McEwen wrote for it. Hume and Cosgrave were also

proprietors of the "Post".

The "California Fruit Grower", in 1916 re-christened the "California Fruit News", has been edited and published as a horticultural weekly by H.C. Rowley since 1888.

The "Jornal de Noticias", an independent Portuguese weekly, was founded in Oakland in 1888. In 1918 it was moved to San Francisco, and was conducted there by P.M. da Silveria until 1933.

The "Mining and Engineering Review and Electrician", a weekly devoted to mineralogy and oil, was founded in 1887. In 1906 it was edited by T.J. Fitzimmons and published by the Mining and Engineering Review Publishing Co. In 1909 the word "Electrician" was dropped from the title. In that year A.G. Hillon and W.H. Slayton became editors and publishers of the paper.

In 1910 E.E. Kirk was editor and the Review Publishing Co. the owner. In 1912 T.J. Fitzimmons resumed his duties as editor in addition to those of publisher. In 1916 the "Review" died.

The "Stillhavs-Posten", a Swedish weekly, was started in 1890 with Anthony E. Lind as editor and publisher. It ended in 1919.

In 1890 the "Mission and South San Francisco Mail" was established as an independent weekly. In 1906 E.S. Griffith and Sons were editors and publishers. The paper had ceased before 1909.

In 1891 "Edwards' Abstract from the Records" was commenced as a daily. It published "R.E." news. In 1933 Andrew Y. Wood was editor, with the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company as owner. In 1935 C.L. Lewis edited the periodical and was succeeded in 1936 by E.F. O'Day.

1891 was also marked by the establishment of "Industrial

News", a weekly, containing reports of the building trade. L.A. Larsen was editor and publisher. It ended in 1909.

A kindred publication of 1891 by Mr. Larsen was the daily "Pacific Builder". In 1921 Mrs. L.A. Larsen was editor and publisher; in 1926, E.J. Cardinal. Eight years later the paper was owned by the Stark-Rath Printing and Publishing Co., with J.P. Farrell (1930) as editor. In 1936 Sam Eubanks became the editorial head of the journal.

The "Pacific Ensign", the weekly bulletin of the W.C.T.U., was published from 1891 to about 1901 by the Pacific Publishing Co. with Mrs. Clare O. Southard as editor.

The "Deutsche Vereins-Zeitung", the weekly organ of a secret society, was edited and published by H. Leideker & Co. from 1892 to about 1901.

"Town Talk", with F.G. Bonnet as editor and publisher, appeared between 1892 and 1922. Democratic in policy, it was devoted to the doings of San Francisco society.

"Comercio", a Spanish weekly, with A.P. Alvarez as editor and publisher, lasted from 1893 to about 1909.

"Slobada", a Serbian weekly Republican paper, was started in 1893, was still being published in 1906 by Veljko Radojevich, and ended about 1909.

In 1894 the Japanese "New World", an independent weekly, made its first appearance. In 1906 T. Kuranoga was editor, with Kuranoga & Co. as publisher . In 1913 Caroku Ikeda was editor and publisher, with S. Yamomoto, in 1916, succeeding to the publisher's office. Mr. Yamomoto, in 1919, also took over the editorial duties. In 1921 the editorship went to T. Furuya, with the New World, Inc.,

as publishers. In 1936 the paper merged with another to become the "New World Sun" (9.V).

The "Richmond Banner", a local weekly paper, was begun in in 1894, edited and published in 1906 by W.T. Lyon and from 1924 to 1936 by S.G. Trimble.

1894 saw also the establishment of the Italian labor weekly "Secolo Nuovo" by the Secolo Nuovo Publishing Co. Its demise occurred sometime after 1906 and prior to 1909.

"Western Outlook", a Negro weekly edited and published by J.S. Francis and J.L. Derrick, was started in 1894 and finished before 1909.

The "Chinese World", a daily reform paper of 1895, was edited in its initial year by Robert L. Park and brought out by the Mon Hing Yat Bo Publishing Co. In 1911 it became the property of the Sai Gai Yat Bo Publishing Co. In 1917 it was devoted to commerce and edited by Leong Chew. In 1920 C.K. Leong was editor, to be succeeded in 1928 by Mr. Park, who holds the post at the present time.

The weekly "Nation", which arose in 1895 to express Irish interests, was edited by M.W. Kirwan and published by C.B. Flanagan. It lasted through 1906 but disappeared before 1909.

The "Eco della California", which began as a weekly edition of the "Voce del Popolo" in 1895, was an independent Italian journal. Carlo Pedretti & Sons, the original editors and publishers, yielded in 1909 to E.J. Cevasco, who was replaced as editor in 1916 by Carlo Borreo and the Voce del Popolo Co. as publisher. In 1917 Paul de Martins became editor, and in 1918 publication ceased.

The "Butchers' and Stock-Growers' Journal", a weekly,

originated in 1896 with F.J. Sinclair as editor and publisher. It lasted until 1924.

A contemporary of the "Journal" was the "Oriental Chinese Newspaper", a daily, which was edited and published in 1906 by Wah Kee. It had ceased by 1909.

The "Retail Grocers' Advocate", a weekly trade journal, started in 1896. It was edited in 1906 by W.H. Powers, Jr., and published by the Advocate Publishing Co. In 1909 it was edited by Earl D. Eddy and supported financially by the Retail Grocers' and Merchants' Publishing Co. In 1914 F.B. Connolly became editor. He was succeeded in 1928 by George W. Morrow, who in turn was followed by William Hadeler. In 1931 the paper was taken over by the Retail Grocers' Advocate Publishing Co.

The "New World Sun", a Japanese daily and non-partisan, was founded in 1897 with K. Ebina as editor and the New World Sun Co. as publisher. In 1936 the "Sun" absorbed the "New World", as previously indicated.

The "Impartial Californien", a French Republican weekly, commenced in 1897 with P.A. Bergerot as editor and publisher. It lasted through 1906 and ceased about 1909.

"Italia", a daily Italian Republican paper, was started in 1897 by G. Almagia and Ettore Patrizi, editors and publishers. In 1909 the paper was independent and edited and published by Mr. Patrizi alone. In 1926 L'Italia Press assumed control of the paper with Mr. Patrizi as editor. The paper has remained under this management to the present day.

The weekly "Trade Journal" was begun in 1898 and edited

and published in 1906 by J.R. French. In 1909 the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate took it over. It ceased in 1912.

The "Japanese-American", a Japanese non-political daily, came into being in 1898. In 1906 the editor was T. Kobayashi, who was also the publisher. He was later followed by K. Abiko. In 1936 S. Asano became editor.

The "North End Review", a non-partisan weekly, appeared in 1899. In 1906 it was edited and published by L.A. Rea. In 1909 Rea's place was taken by I.W. Parsons, under whom the journal ended ten years later.

The year 1899 also saw the launching of the "Pacific Oil Reporter", a trade weekly. This journal was edited in 1906 by E.S. Eastman, with Mrs. Maria Winn as publisher. It was defunct by 1909.

The turn of the century brought the establishment of "Building and Industrial News", a weekly, with L.A. Larsen as editor and publisher. In 1916 the title became "Building and Engineering News", and, in 1922, Mrs. L.A. Larsen assumed the responsibilities of editing and publishing. In 1926 J.P. Farrell took over the editorship and the Stark-Rath Publishing Co. the ownership. It ceased in 1932.

The "Pacific Coast Musical Review", a weekly, has been edited and published since its inauguration in 1900 by Alfred Metzger.

The daily "Recorder", treating commercial and legal matters, was begun in 1900 by the Recorder Publishing Co. In 1901 it absorbed the "S.F. Law Journal". In 1912 it was issued in morning and evening editions and was edited by Andrew Y. Wood. In 1935 L.L. Lewis became editor to be succeeded in 1936 by Edward F. O'Day.

"Organized Labor", a weekly, started in 1900, was being edited six years later by O.A. Tveitmoe and issued by the Organized Labor Publishing Co. In 1929 Fred W. Ely was installed as editor, and in 1935 Cress Cannon obtained this position and holds it today.

1900 witnessed also the establishment of a Chinese daily, the "Chung Sai Yat Po", by a publishing company of the same name. It has remained independent since its beginning. This paper is distinguished by a frequent change of editors:

1911 - Ng Poon Chew

1916 - Liang Wen Wye

1917 - Liang Hing Wan

1919 - Tang Yik Wan

1923 - Liang Hing Lum

1926 - Ng Poon Chew

1935 - Ng Lee Yim

In 1901 the "Pacific Dairy Review", a weekly, came into being with W.H. Saylor as editor and the Saylor Publishing Co. as owner. In 1931 G.H. Rothe and R.E. Jones came into possession of the paper and changed it to a monthly frequency.

In 1902 the weekly "Labor Clarion" was inaugurated with the San Francisco Labor Council as editor and publisher. In 1910 W.J. French was editor; in 1913, James W. Mullen; and in 1933, Charles H. Derry. Mr. Derry holds the position today.

The "Leader", devoted to the Irish-Catholic interests of the city, was commenced in 1902 by the Irish-Catholic Publishing Co. In 1913 the Aldus Publishing Co. assumed control and has retained it to the present time.

A contemporary of the "Leader", the weekly "Pacific Presbyterian", was begun by Earl S. Bingham as editor and publisher. In 1913 Arthur E. Vaughan became editor with Andrew Stevenson as publisher. The journal died in 1914.

"California Appellate Decisions", dating from 1903, and "California Decisions", from 1890, have been published throughout their joint careers by the Recorder Publishing Co., with Randolph V. Whiting as editor. The papers are still being issued.

The weekly "Mission Enterprise", printing local news, was founded in 1903 by C.J. Collins, who edited and published the paper until 1930. In that year M.E. Utt became editor with Collins and Utt as publishers. In 1934 a new management, consisting of Winnifred E. Collins as editor and Charles J. Collins, Jr., as publisher, took over the paper and controls it to this day.

The weekly Italian "Tribuna" began as an independent journal in 1903. C. Martini was the publisher until the cessation of the publication in 1922.

The daily "Chinese Free Press" was launched in 1903 by the Tai Tung Yat Bo Publishing Co. and lasted till 1914.

The history of the "Alta California" is a good example of the usual trend of newspapers from the liberalism of youth to the conservatism of advanced years. The history of the "San Francisco News", however, is that of a journal which has discovered the principle of lasting vitality. Today, despite financial prosperity, it is true to the causes for the advocation of which it came into existence and on which its popularity is based.

The San Francisco of thirty-three years ago, in the words

of the first editor of the "News", was marked by "unrest", comparatively low wages, and political bossism in the city and state". The tiny journal arose as a champion of the people against these evils.

The idea evolved in the minds of Hamilton B. Clark and William D. Wasson, first business manager and editor respectively. The paper was intended to serve the district south of Market Street.

Publication began on March 21, 1903 in a "store-dwelling" at 408 Fourth Street. The dining room served as business office, editorial room, and print shop, the bed-chamber as press room, and the back yard as mailing office.

The equipment at the plant consisted of a few old tables and chairs, an ancient linotype machine owned by Mr. Wasson, ten cases of type, and an equally aged press, purchased by Wasson from an expanding newspaper in Chinatown.

150 copies of the first issue were distributed gratuitously to "bars, stores, and doorsteps" with a notice to pay at the end of the week if the paper proved satisfactory. "The little paper was derided by some at first, but it gradually grew in public favor." The original sheet was very small and sold for twenty-five cents a month.

In regard to the gathering of news, Mr. Wasson said to his staff: "It took less than 600 words to tell the story of the creation of the world; some event; let's cut every item to the bone, but increase the number of items."

The original editor served as treasurer, press foreman, and city editor. He was assisted by two reporters, Floyd McKenney and Herbert Thompson. With the establishment of four routes of the paper, Hycie Ferde was hired as circulation manager. Further addition to

the staff were George Barnett as advertising solicitor, Miss Mae Starweather as stenographer-reporter, and David Cooper who acted as composing foreman as well as pressman and stereotype-linotype operator.

H. B. Clark, as a stockholder, received no compensation, Mr. Wasson ten dollars a week. Increasing subscriptions and a program of frugality soon made the paper a paying concern. But three years later, when a small dividend was declared, E.W. Scripps, who backed the venture, wrote that such extravagance might wreck the young paper.

The "News" expanded twice before the great earthquake, on both occasions adding new equipment. When the castastrophe of 1906 struck the city, the "News" saved a portion of its plant and, borrowing space in the print-shop of J.V. Roney and John J. Smith, issued an earthquake edition on April 18, 1906. That paper was the only one in circulation the day after the disaster. Publication was interrupted by soldiers dynamiting the print shop but was resumed three days later when the office was moved to a livery stable in Oakland and the paper printed on the presses of the "Enquirer".

Six years later Mr. Wasson was replaced in the editorship by Horace Brown. From 1916 to 1926 Eugene MacLean held the post, retiring in the latter year in favor of N.W. Burkhardt who directs the fortunes of the journal today.

Like the other Scrips-Howard papers, the "News" is independent in that the editor is free to determine the local policy in relation to the needs of the city rather than to those of the central bureau of a chain of newspapers.

"Keeler's Hotel Weekly", begun in 1904 with Erich Brandeis as editor and Irving Keeler as publisher, has been edited and published

since 1921 by Mr. Keeler. In 1936 the title became the "Pacific Hotel Review".

The "Pacific Posten", a weekly Norwegian-Danish publication of a non-political character, was started with Hanna Larson as editor and the Pacific Posten Publishing Co. as owner. It had disappeared by 1909.

The weekly "Labor World", a Socialist paper of 1905, was edited by Cameron H. King and published by the World Press. Although dated in San Francisco, it was published in Oakland. It ended in 1932.

The "Western Baker", a weekly, was commenced in 1905 by the Western Trade Journals, Inc. Devoted to retail and wholesale baking, it became a monthly in 1933.

The "Mission Times", a weekly Republican paper, was launched by E.C. Williams, who acted as editor and publisher until 1910, when the "Times" came to an end.

The "Underwriters' Report", dating from 1905, was founded as a weekly paper. Today two editions are issued each week, one occupied with fire and the other with casualty insurance. J.C. Piver was editor until 1921, when Reginald C. Moss assumed the chair. Moss has held it ever since.

"Eirenikos", a Greek weekly, was begun by A. M. Pavellas & Co. in 1905 and was continued by this firm until its end in 1918.

The "Dairy and Produce Review", a weekly, was inaugurated in 1906, W.H. Saylor functioning as editor and the Saylor Publishing Co. as publisher. It was discontinued in 1909.

The "Pacific Christian", also a weekly and likewise dating from 1906, was the organ of the Disciples. W.G. and D.K. Berry were

its editors, the Pacific Christian Publishing Co. was its owner. In 1910 D.A. Russell edited it. In 1909 it became fortnightly, and in 1916 the paper was suspended altogether.

The "Railway Employees' Journal", a weekly published by the Railway Publishing Co., came into being in 1906 with A.H. Spencer as editor. In 1912 the paper became a monthly.

The "Retail Grocer", also of the year 1906, was first edited by James K. Taylor and published by the Retail Grocers' Publishing Co. It died before 1909.

The Chinese "New Era", an independent daily, was brought into existence by the Kwack Wan Yat Po Publishing Co. It went out of existence in 1910.

The "Rounder and Playbill", a weekly occupied with the theater and moving pictures, was begun in 1907 with Abe Kemp as editor and the Rounder Publishing Co. as proprietor. In 1921 the title was changed to the "Rounder and Directory" and in 1924 to the "Rounder and Theatre News". In the latter year Fred Weiss became editor. In 1926 publication of the journal came to an end.

"Promotheus", a Greek weekly, was founded in 1907 by George D. Pappageorge-Palladius and Alexander P. Pavellas, the former acting as editor and the latter as publisher. In 1928 Mr. Pavellas became editor, and in 1934 Mr. Pappageorge-Palladius again held this post. His regime has continued to the present day.

"California", also a Greek journal, has been issued every week since 1907. Tases V. Mountanous was the original editor and publisher. In 1931 the California Greek Newspaper Corporation took over the publishing of the paper.

"Construction News", a daily, was issued between 1907 and 1910 by E.T. Eupheat and the Construction News Publishing Co.

The "Echo de l'Ouest", a French daily, was launched in 1908 by Leon L. Roy. In 1910 the paper was a weekly and Progressive; in 1926, a daily and a weekly; in 1927 the title was changed to its present form, "Le Courriere du Pacifique".

"New Korea", a weekly representing the interests of Korean expatriates in San Francisco, was edited and published from 1908 to 1919 by the Korean National Association. At the end of that time Earl Paik became editor and has continued in that position to the present day.

The "Daily Evening Globe", Republican, was begun by the Globe Publishing Co. in 1908 and abandoned in 1910.

"Hotel News", a weekly, was edited and published from 1908 to 1915 by Lewis Honig.

The weekly "Referee", of 1908, which detailed San Francisco sports, was edited by Harry McCarthy and owned by the Referee Publishing and Amusement Co. In 1913 John C. Thornley became editor, and in 1915 the title of the journal was changed to the "Referee-Announcer" with Harry Lefkowitz as editor. He was succeeded in 1932 by C.S. Thorson. In 1933 publication of the "Referee" came to an end.

An independent Croatian weekly, "Jadran", was commenced in 1908 by the Adriatic Publishing Co. In 1914 a Serbian supplement was added. "Jadran" ceased in 1922.

"New San Francisco", a German independent-progressive paper, was issued weekly from 1909 to 1919 by Currlin and Goldsmith.

"Pacific Ocean", a tri-weekly Russian paper, also began in

1909. A.P. Cherbak edited it, with the Pacific Ocean Co. as publisher. It ended in 1918.

The "Serviam Herald", a weekly, was founded in 1909. After 1916 it was known as the "Serbian Herald". From 1909 to 1920 it was published by the Serbian Printing Co., from 1920 to 1928 by the Serbian Educational "Iuce", and from 1928 to 1936 by the National Herald Publishing Co. In 1934 E.T. Balich became editor.

The "Pacific Merchant Marine", a weekly, was edited from 1909 to 1913 by Thomas C. Butterworth and published by the Pacific Merchant Marine Publishing Co.

"Vorwärts der Pacific Küste", a German Socialist weekly, was conducted by the California Labor Publishing Co. from 1910 to 1919.

Another Socialist weekly, "Revolt", edited and published by Thomas J. Mooney, lived between 1910 and 1916.

"Traffic", listing traffic conditions, rates and related topics, was edited and published from 1910 to 1913 by Blaine Phillips.

A Democratic Chinese paper, "Young China", was begun in 1910 by the Young China Publishing Co. In 1917 Lee Shee Num and Lew Goat Chee were editors. In 1921 the latter was replaced by Lum Chuck Main, who in 1922 yielded his position to Fong Ming Po. In 1926 O.S. Wang Yee Yu took the chair, to be followed by G.P. Joy and Lew Goat Chee. Since 1932 C.C. Fu has been editor with H.J. Wang as publisher.

The "Pacific Marine News", a weekly, was edited by Robert Connolly and published by the Pacific Marine Publishing Co. from 1911 to 1914.

The "Corriere del Popolo", a bi-weekly Italian paper, was edited and published from 1911 to 1928 by Pedretti Bros. In 1928

P.B. Pedretti became editor and publisher and has continued in this dual capacity to the present day.

"Soko Shinbun", the Japanese Daily News, was edited and published from 1911 to 1913 by K. Yoshaoka.

"The California Jewish Voice", an independent Yiddish weekly, was launched in 1912 with Charles Wortsman as editor and the California Jewish Publishing Association of California as owner. It lasted until 1917.

"Western Life",of 1912, embodied local news and comment and was edited and published for nine years by M. Telles de Lamark.

"Tharros", a Greek non-partisan paper, was edited from 1912 to 1915 by P. Sioris and from 1915 to 1917 by Speros C. Maurelis.

The "Ad Age" was published from 1913 to 1930 by the Advertising Club. Elliot M. Epsteen was editor until 1926, when he was succeeded by Earl Burke.

The "California Farm and Home" was issued as a supplement for circulation by forty-four different country newspapers. The supplement covered agricultural and family interests, was edited by John Isaac, and brought out by the Hammett Publishing Co. Its career extended from the year 1913 to 1916.

The "Chinese Republic Journal", also of 1913, was begun as a daily and edited and published by the Chung Wah Min Kuck Kung Bo Co. In 1925 the Tai Tung Yat Bo Co. was editor and publisher. The "Journal" ended in 1927.

1914 was marked by the establishment of the semi-weekly "Hispano-America", published in Spanish by the Cronica Publishing Co. and edited by F.J. Gaxiola. In 1920 Julio G. Arce was editor,

[illegible] editor [illegible] world [illegible]

dual majority in the present day.

"[illegible]", [illegible] daily [illegible],

published [illegible] to 1910 by [illegible] Jackson.

"The California Jurist, Vol. [illegible] an independent Yiddish week-

ly, [illegible] founded [illegible] Jurists Association [illegible] editor and the

California Jurist [illegible] California [illegible] 1912.

"[illegible] Mirror", [illegible] 1903 [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] and published [illegible] weekly in [illegible] Jewish.

"Puzzle", [illegible] by R. Sterling and [illegible] to [illegible] Operator [illegible] public.

"[illegible] Age" was published [illegible] from 1915 to 1918 [illegible] adver-

tising [illegible] Edd [illegible] Peterson was editor and [illegible] business

manager [illegible] Carl Gay.

"[illegible] Wheel Cars and Horses" was issued as a supplement

to [illegible] Wheel Tour [illegible] monthly newspaper. The

supplement carried [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and

John [illegible] and was [illegible] the [illegible] Co. [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Journal.

The [illegible] Journal, [illegible] of [illegible],

[illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] Jackson [illegible] Co. [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible]. [illegible] Jackson [illegible]

and in 1928 M.G. Arco assumed the post, which he holds today. In 1926 the journal issued a monthly illustrated supplement.

"Cronica", a Spanish weekly, was published from 1914 to 1919 by the Galvan Publishing Co.

"Western Opinion", containing weekly comment, was edited and published by Soares d'Altergaria between 1914 and 1922.

The "California Posten", a Norwegian weekly, began in 1915 and ended in 1919. It was issued by the California Posten Publishing Co.

"Dalmnacija", a Croatian weekly, was edited and published between 1915 and 1919 by J.E. Vercorina.

The weekly "Observer", devoted to local comment, was edited by Addison N. Clark and published by Eugene E. Schmitz. Begun in 1915, it ended in 1918.

"Mefistofeles", a weekly, was published by the Arce Publishing Co. and edited by Julio G. Arce as a Spanish exponent of Democracy from 1916 to 1919. In the latter year it consolidated with "Hispano-America".

The "Hindustani Ghdar", a weekly, was a revolutionary paper lasting from 1917 to 1919. Published in Hindustani, it also issued editions in Punjabi, Urdu, Gujarati, Afghan and Gurkha . Ram Chandra was its first editor and publisher. In 1919 the editing was taken over by Bish Ah Singh and the publishing by the Coast Hindustani Association.

The "Trade and Shipping Digest", a weekly occupied with international trade, shipping, and transport, existed between 1918 and 1926, with P.M. Bennigor as editor and Earl R. Harper as publisher.

The "Shipping Register" was similar in content to the "Shipping Digest" and was also begun in 1918. George E. Martin and the Shipping Register, Inc., were the original editor and publisher. In 1928 Albert J. Porter became editor and, in 1933, John C. Pivor, who holds that position today.

In 1919 "Automotive News", a daily dealing with the motor trade, was started by the Ramsey Oppenheim Co. It ended in 1922.

The English-German "California Journal", Progressive in policy, was commenced in 1919 with Hans Debis as editor and the California Journal Publishing Co. as proprietor. In 1926 Max Lucke became editor, in 1928 Henry F. Budde, and in 1930 R.E. Rehbach, who is still functioning in that capacity.

The "Schweizer Journal", a German-Swiss weekly, was launched in 1919 by the Swiss Publishing Co. In 1929 John D. Hutter became editor. In 1930 the periodical was known as the "Swiss Journal", reverting to the "Schweizer Journal" in 1932. It bears the latter title at the present time.

"Down Town", a weekly concerned with city affairs, has been published by the Down Town Association since 1920.

"San Francisco Business" was a commercial weekly from 1920 to 1926, when it became a monthly. The Chamber of Commerce still publishes it in this form.

"Rank and File", a labor weekly, was edited from 1920 to 1923 by William Short. In 1923 A.E. Albright began an editorial term which lasted until 1926, when the paper came to an end. The Workers' Association was the proprietor.

Another Greek paper, the independent daily "Telegraph",

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

was started in 1920 with H.B. Spaliaros as editor and the Daily Telegraph Publishing Co. as proprietor. It ceased in 1924.

"Radiocast Weekly", edited by Arthur Halloran and published by the Pacific Radio Publishing Co., was established in 1922. In the same year the title was changed to "Broadcast Weekly". In 1934 A.J. Urbain became editor and was succeeded in 1936 by Howard Way. The Pacific Periodical Corporation is listed in this year as publisher.

"Gloom - The Devil's Handbook", a humorous weekly, was begun in 1922 with M.C. Churchill as editor and the Churchill Publishing Co. as owner. It succumbed in 1926.

"Unione e la Tribuna", a Catholic Italian weekly, was founded in 1922 by the Italian-Catholic Union. In 1921 the title was abbreviated to "Unione" and, in 1934, the Rev. O.R. Balducci was editor. In 1935 S.U. Olivieri succeeded him, and he in turn was replaced the following year by the Rev. John J. Mitty, D.D.

In 1923 "Sunny California", an Italian weekly devoted to general news, was begun by the Sunny California Publishing Co. It came to an end in 1927.

A tabloid, the "Illustrated Daily Herald", was launched by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., in 1923. Although very popular it could not withstand the competition of the older journals of the city and ended in 1927.

"Russian Life", a weekly devoted to Russian interests, was founded in 1923 with G.G. Grigarieff as editor and the Russian-American Cooperative Association as publisher. F.M. Clarke was editor and publisher in 1924. From 1927 to 1929 P. Krasnik functioned as

editor from 1929 to 1936 E. Nikolsky.

The "Sunset Courier", a local weekly, was first published by J.P. Courter in 1924 and distributed free of charge. In 1933, the year of the paper's demise, it was known as the "Sunset Parkside Courier".

"Churchill's News Review", a weekly, was edited and published from 1924 to 1926 by Melvin C. Churchill.

The "Chinese Times" has been published daily since 1924. The first editor was Walter U. Lum, who was associated with the United Publishing Co. In 1929 Paul C. Chew became editor and the Chinese Times Publishing Co. publisher. In 1931 Churchill Chew obtained the editorship and has held it ever since.

The "California Wool Grower", a weekly representing the sheep and wool industry, has been edited by W.P. Wing and published by the Wool Growers' Association since 1925.

"Sun Yat Senism", dedicated to the support of Sun Yat Sen, was edited by Y.Y. Hsu and published by P.Y. Quok for five years following 1926.

The "Larson Advance", a daily embodying advance construction reports, was edited by J.P. Farrell and published by the Mercury Press until 1929, when it became the property of the Stark-Rath Publishing Co. It ended in 1931.

"Narodni Glasnik" (The National Herald), a Jugo-Slav weekly, has been edited by Raiko H. Ruzic and published by the Herald Press Co. since 1926.

The "Pacific Shipper", a weekly marine digest, has been edited and published since 1926 by George E. Martin.

"El Imparcial", an independent Spanish weekly, was edited from 1926 to 1929 by Juan Anino and issued by the El Imparcial Publshing Co. In 1929 Arturo Moreno became editor and Victor P. Dextre publisher. Mr. Dextre succeeded to the editorship in 1932, yielding it two years later to Nicholas di Matteo, who holds the position today. The paper is now owned by the Di Matteo Publishing Co.

A Russian paper, the "Telegram", started as an independent weekly in 1926 under P.S. Krasnik as editor and F.M. Clarke as publisher. The staff is the same at the present day.

The "San Francisco Municipal Review" was founded in 1927 by Henry F. Budde, editor and publisher. At the present time Mr. Budde still edits the paper, the owners being the Henry F. Budde Publications, Inc.

"Western Cattle Markets and News", a weekly, was devoted during its publication from 1927 to 1935 to beef, cattle, and produce. It was edited by Charles L. Irvine and published by the Western Cattle Marketing Association.

The daily "Chinese National", begun by Kuo Min Yat Po Publishing Co., representative of the Chinese Nationalist party, was launched in 1927. In 1933 the name was changed to the "Chinese Nationalist", and the paper is still in circulation under that title.

"Navaya Zarya", a Russian and Democratic journal appearing five times a week, was edited from 1928 to 1934 by P.P. Vasilieff and published by G.T. Soohoff. In 1934 Mr. Soohoff became both editor and publisher and has filled those positions since.

"Commonwealth", a weekly, has been published from 1928 to the present day by the Commonwealth Club of California. A medium for

the discussion of Commonwealth problems, it is edited by Stuart R. Ward.

The Pacific Coast edition of the "Wall Street Journal", a daily dealing with finance, was founded in 1929 by Dow, Jones & Co., Ltd., and is edited today by H.C. Hondee.

The "Golden Gater" has been published during the last six years by the Associated Students of the San Francisco State College. It is collegiate in tone.

The weekly "Voice of the "Federation" was started by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast in June of 1935. The present editors are B. Mayes and E. T. Jeffress and the printing is done by the Golden Gate Press.

The "Western Worker", the western organ of the Communist party, was inaugurated as a semi-monthly paper in January of 1932 with Sam Darcy as its first editor. In August, 1933, the offices on Grove Street and the plant of the journel's printers, the Triangle Printing Co., Harrison Street, were wrecked and burned by Vigilantes. The paper is now bi-weekly and under the editorship of Lawrence Ross.

Omission.

Page 57: "Irish News", a weekly with Geoffrey Nunan as editor and publisher, lasted from 1868 to 1872.

ADDENDA.

In addition to the periodicals enumerated so far, only the names of the following journals are to be found in the card catalogue of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. The dates must be taken as approximate and in some cases denote merely the term of the library's subscription:

1856: "San Francisco Daily Star", 1856 to 1886.

1857: "San Francisco Weekly Courier".

"California Register", a daily.

"California Republican, a semi-weekly.

1859: "California Police Gazette", a weekly, 1859 to 1869.

"World", a weekly, 1859 to 1869.

"Gazette, a daily.

"Gazette and Telegram, a daily.

1861: "California Spirit of the Times, a weekly, 1861 to 1892.

"Journal", a daily, 1861 to 1871.

1862: "Walsh's Humorist", a weekly.

1863: "Republic", a daily.

1864: "California Ledger", a weekly.

1865: "L'Independent".

"California Leader", a weekly, 1865 to 1866.

"Weekly Record".

"La Voz de Mejico".

1866: California Youth's Companion", a weekly.

"Tribune", a daily, 1866 to 1870.

"Pacific Pioneer", a weekly, 1866 to 1867.

"Pacific Pioneer and Youth's Literary Companion",

a weekly, 1866 to 1867.

1867: "Independent Dispatch", a daily, 1867 to 1868.

"Commercial Advertiser", a weekly, 1867 to 1869.

"Law Gazette", 1867 to 1870.

"California China Mail", a weekly.

"California China Mail and Flying Dragon".

"Banner of Progress", a weekly, 1867 to 1868.

"Mercury", a weekly, 1867 to 1869.

"Commercial Herald and Market Review", 1867 to 1882; issued each steamer day until 1869; a weekly thereafter.

1868: "National Republican", a daily.

"Our Mutual Friend", a weekly.

"Dramatic Review", a daily, 1868 to 1869; consolidated with the "Figaro".

"Register", a daily.

"El Republicano", a semi-weekly, 1868 to 1869.

1869: "Town Stage", a daily, 1869 to 1870.

"El Tiempo".

"El Dorado", a weekly.

"California Illustrated Holiday Journal", 1869 to 1870.

"Real Estate Gazette".

"News", an illustrated daily.

"Caucasian and Working Man's Journal", a weekly.

"Buyers' and Sellers' Exchange", a daily, 1869 to 1870.

1870: "L'Union Nationale", a French-Italian daily.

"Mercantile Agency Notification Sheet", 1870 to 1876.

"Fair Messenger", a daily.

"Financial Journal".

1871: "Industrial Reformer", a weekly.

"Industrial Fair Gazette", a daily.

"People's Journal", a weekly.

"Evening Gazette", a daily.

"Weekly Manual", 1871 to 1872.

1872: "Pacific States Enterprise", a weekly.

"Register", a daily, 1872 to 1876.

"Report", a daily, 1872 to 1898.

"California Weekly Pacific Advertiser", 1872 to 1873.

"California Republican", a daily.

"Grizzly", a weekly, 1872 to 1873.

"Enterprise and Cooperator", a weekly.

1873: "Independent Defender", a weekly.

"Shop Senate", a weekly.

"United Irishman", a daily.

"California Granger", 1873 to 1874.

"Matrimonial News and Family Herald", a weekly, 1873 to 1874.

"Real Estate Reporter", a weekly, 1873 to 1874.

"Sun", a daily, 1873 to 1877.

"Visitor", a weekly, 1873 to 1877.

1874: "Mechanics' Fair", a daily, 1874 to 1875.

"California Reporter", a weekly.

"Common Sense", a weekly, 1874 to 1875.

1875: "Daily Commercial News and Shipping List", 1875 to 1892.

"Ledger", a weekly.

"Working Man's Journal", a weekly.

"Pacific Grocer", a weekly, 1875 to 1876.

"Star", a weekly, 1875 to 1877.

"Bohemian", a weekly.

1876: "El Tecoloto", a daily.

"Dow's New Era in Business Education".

"Tribune" (also "Tribune and Visitor"), a weekly, 1876 to 1883.

"Pacific Coast Wine and Liquor Herald", a weekly.

"Dwight S. Dow's Commercial Night School and Business Bullotin".

"Homes in California", 1876 to 1878.

1877: "Mission Local", a daily and weekly, 1877 to 1878.

"Echo", a daily.

"Commercial Advocate", a weekly, 1877 to 1878.

"American Union".

"Mission Mirror", a weekly, 1877 to 1879.

"Weekly Star".

"Leader", a weekly.

"Portico", a weekly.

"Spark", a weekly.

"Vanguard", a weekly.

"Commercial".

"Frisco Barber", a daily.

"Fitzgerald's Home Newspaper and Educational Journal", a weekly, 1877 to 1878.

1878: "El Eco de la Rosa Latina".

"Open Letter", a daily.

"News", a daily.

1979: "State", a weekly.

"Index", a weekly.

"Republic", a weekly.

"Metropolitan Banner", a weekly.

"Pacific Coast Free Thinker", a weekly.

"Morning Herald", a daily.

"California Independent", a weekly, 1879 to 1880.

"Golden Gate", a weekly, 1879 to 1880.

"Antiquarian", a weekly, 1879 to 1880.

1880: "Pacific Greenbacker", a weekly.

"Journal", a daily, 1880 to 1885.

"Light for All".

"Pacific Metropolis", a weekly.

"Illustrated Holiday News".

"Hotel Visitor and Strangers' Guide", a weekly.

"Graphic", a daily 1880 to 1881.

"Globe", 1880 to 1883.

"Anglo-Spanish Merchant", a Spanish paper.

1881: "Convention Record", a daily.

"Mining Record".

"Golden Gate Gazette", a weekly.

"North Beach Enterprise", a weekly.

"Graphic", a weekly.

"Vanity Fair", a weekly, 1881 to 1882.

1882: "Mechanics' Fair Daily", 1882 to 1887.

"Home Standard".

"Truth".

"Mission Journal", a weekly, 1882 to 1887.

"Business Guide and Commercial Advertiser", a weekly.

"Journal of Freedom and Rights", a weekly, 1882 to 1883.

1883: "Union", a weekly, 1883 to 1896.

"Mining Exchange", a weekly.

"Newspaper Union", a weekly, 1883 to 1896.

1884: "Western Herald", a weekly.

"El Cronista", a Spanish weekly, 1884 to 1885.

1885: "Mirror", a weekly.

"California Athlete", a weekly.

1886: "California Maverick", a weekly.

"Sunday World", a weekly.

"Pacific Veteran", a weekly.

"Mining and Industrial Advocate", a weekly.

"Commercial Record", a weekly, 1886 to 1892.

1887: "Change", a weekly.

"Thunderbolt", a weekly.

"American", a weekly, 1887 to 1888.

1880: "Pacific Investigator", a weekly, 1880 to 1890.

1888: "Pacific Coast Commercial Record".

"American Standard", 1880 to 1891.

1890: "Review", a semi-weekly.

1891: "Visitor", a weekly, 1891 to 1893.

1892: "People's Press", a weekly.

"Pacific Druggist".

"California Prohibitionist".

1893: "Trade and Transportation", a weekly.

1894: "Democratic Guard", a weekly.

"Militant", a weekly.

1895: "Voice of Labor" a weekly, 1895 to 1899.

"Good and Welfare", a weekly.

"War Cry", a weekly.

1896: "Gazette", a weekly.

"Populist", a weekly.

1906: "American Builders' Review", a weekly.

"News Bureau".

1908: "California Weekly", 1908 to 1910.

"Journal of Commerce", a daily, 1908 to 1923.

1910: "Star", a weekly from 1910 to 1915 and 1917 to 1921; a monthly in 1916.

"Sun", a daily.

1911: "Western Weekly", also known as "San Francisco Tattler", 1911 to 1912.

"Divisidero Street Times".

1914: "Hispano-America", a weekly and semi-weekly, 1914 to 1934.

1915: "American Independent", a weekly, 1915 to 1917.

"Chronos-The Greek Times", a weekly, 1915 to 1918.

1919: "Sunset Journal".

"Richmond Record", a weekly, 1919 to 1931.

"Municipal Journal", a weekly, 1919 to 1931.

"Polk Street Journal", a weekly.

1920: "Western Appeal", a negro weekly, 1920 to 1927.

1921: "Centro-America", a weekly.

1922: "Financial Times", a weekly, 1922 to 1923.

1924: "Labor Unity", a weekly, 1924 to 1925.

Directory of San Francisco Newspapers.

"Argonaut" - 544 Market; SUtter 1700.

"Bien" - 190 Gough St., 980 Oak St.; HEmlock 5890.

"Broadcast Weekly" - 1114 Mission; UNderhill 7676.

"California" - 268 Third St.; DOuglas 4842.

"California Apellate Decisions" }
"California Decisions" } - 99 Van Ness, So.; MArket 5400.

"California Demokrat" - 604 Mission St., GArfield 0355.

"California Fruit News" - 405 Montgomery St.

"California Journal" - 35 Dolores St.; UNderhill 2911.

"California Retail Grocers Advocate" - 525 Market St.

"California Wool Grower" - 525 Market St.

The "Call-Bulletin" - 74 New Montgomery St.; DOuglas 7070.

"Chinese Nationalist" - 809 Sacramento St.; CHina 0948.

"Chinese Times" - 119 Waverly Place; CHina 0042.

"Chinese World" - 736 Grand; KEarny 1263.

"Christian Advocate" - 85 McAllister; UNderhill 8464.

S.F. "Chronicle" - 905 Mission; DOuglas 1414.

"Chung Sai Yat Po" - 716 Sacramento St.; CHina 0099.

"Colonia Svizzera" - 580 Washington St.

"Commercial News" - 330 Sansome St.; SUtter 5765.

"Commonwealth" - Hotel St. Francis.

"Corriere del Popolo" - 628 Montgomery St.

"Courriere du Pacifique" - 2448 Clay St.; WEst 4116.

"Downtown" - 110 Sutter; SUtter 6267.

"Edwards' Abstract from Records" - 99 Van Ness; MArket 5400.

"Emanu-el" - 1407 Mills Tower; DOuglas 5950.

S.F. "Examiner" - Third and Market. SUtter 2424

"Golden Gater" - 154 Buchanan.

"Herald, Weekly" - 5715 Geary Blvd.; BAyview 2267.

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"Hispano-America" - 617 Montgomery.

"Imparcial" - 1305 Powell.

"Italia" - 118 Columbus Ave.

"Japanese-American News" - 650 Ellis; PRospect 8722.

"Jewish Tribune" - 110 Sutter; SUtter 6267.

"Labor Clarion" - 2940 16th St.

"Leader" - 122 Ninth St.; MArket 2703.

"Mining and Industrial News" - 381 Bush; SUtter 8415.

"Mission Enterprise" - 1173 Vincia; VAlencia 2233.

"Monitor" - 125 Twelfth St.; HEmlock 7515.

"Narodni Glasnik" - 1020 Golden Gate Ave.

"New Korea" - 1053 Oak St.

"New World Sun" - 1618 Geary; Fillmore 0095.

S.F. "News" - 812 Mission; KEarny 6700.

"Newsletter and Wasp" - 268 Market; KEarny 7066.

"Novaya Zarya" - 2078 Sutter.

"Organized Labor" - 1126 Mission; MArket 4797.

"Pacific Builder" - 547 Mission; GArfield 8744.

"Pacific Constructor" - 547 Mission; GArfield 8744.

"Pacific Hotel Review" - 437 Pacific Bldg.; GArfield 6528.

"Pacific Methodist Advocate" - Pacific Bldg.

"Pacific Rural Press" - 560 Howard; GArfield 7960.

"Pacific Shipper"-311 California St.; DOuglas 3545.

"Prometheus" - 327 Third St.

"Recorder" - 374 Pine; MArket 5400.

"Retail Grocers' Advocate" - 525 Market; SUtter I9I4.

"Richmond Banner" - 279 Sixth Ave.; SKyline 6387.

"Russian Life" - I367 Valencia; ATwater I000.

"Sai Gai Yat Bo" - 736 Grant CHina 27I.

"Scweizer Journal" - 7I7 Market St.

"San Francisco Municipal Review" - 35 Dolores.

"S. F. City-County Record" - 509 Sansome St.; SUtter 0807.

"S. F. Grocer" - 340 Sansome St.; EXbrook 4883.

"Serbian Herald" - I020 Golden Gate Ave.; FIllmore 20I5.

"Shipping Register" - 40I Sansome St.; GArfield 3253.

"Telegram" - I367 Valencia St.

"Underwriters Report" - 40I Sansome; GArfield 3253.

"Unione - I25 Twelfth St.

"Verkusten" - 253 Church St.

"Voce del Popolo" - 52 Columbus Ave.

"Voice of the Federation" - I20 Golden Gate Ave.; Ordway 9783

"Wall Street Journal" - 4I5 Bush St.

"Western Baker" - I2I Second St.; GArfield 5887.

"Western Construction News" - II4 Sansome; SUtter 36I6.

"Western Hotel Reporter" - Monad Bldg.; SUtter 7377.

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EDITOR'S NOTE.

Owing to the inadequacy, frequent inaccuracy, and, sometimes, inaccessibility of source material as well as a certain initial inexperience of the workers--for instance, an expert stencil cutter being unavailable, a typist had to do the work--it stands to reason that this book, dealing with more than six hundred journals, is not without minor errors and omissions.

Under the circumstances it has been thought advisable to limit this first impression to forty copies and to issue, later on, if the demand warrants it, a revised second edition.

E.T.H.B.